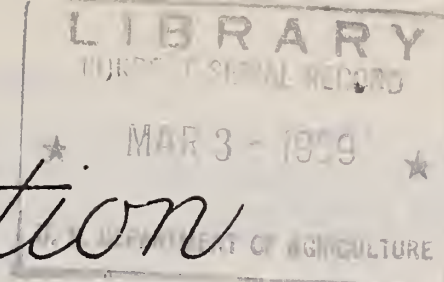


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Crop Production



Release:
August 9, 1957
3:00 F.M.(E.D.T.)

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF AUGUST 1, 1957

Corn is estimated at 3,066 million bushels, up 2 percent from last month, but 11 percent less than last year and 2 percent less than average.

All Wheat is estimated at 915 million bushels, 3 percent less than last month, 8 percent less than last year and 19 percent less than the 1946-55 average.

Oats are estimated at 1,361 million bushels, 18 percent more than last year and 3 percent more than average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 418 million bushels, twice as large as last year's crop and more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the average.

Hay is estimated at 119 million tons, 9 percent more than last year and 14 percent more than average.

Soybeans are estimated at 428 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year but 58 percent more than average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 31.5 million hundredweight, 7 percent less than last year and 5 percent less than average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 154.9 million hundredweight, 7 percent less than last year but 3 percent above average.

Peaches are estimated at 65.8 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year's crop, but 2 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 115.6 million bushels, 15 percent more than last year and 5 percent above the average.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1957

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)				
	Average: 1946-55:	1956	Indi- cated Aug. 1, 1957	Average: 1946-55:	1956	Indicated		
						July 1, 1957	Aug. 1, 1957	
Corn, all bu.	37.8	45.4	42.4	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,011,912	3,065,771	
Wheat, all "	17.4	20.0	21.2	1,131,000	997,207	940,093	914,978	
Winter "	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	715,124	690,601	
All spring "	14.3	18.5	18.6	268,529	262,212	224,969	224,377	
Durum "	11.7	16.6	16.5	29,637	39,607	39,791	39,022	
Other spring "	14.6	18.9	19.1	238,892	222,605	185,178	185,355	
Oats "	34.3	34.3	38.1	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,374,304	1,361,456	
Barley "	26.8	29.0	28.9	291,589	372,495	439,431	432,396	
Rye "	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,456	26,440	
Flaxseed "	9.0	8.8	7.7	38,627	48,712	47,350	41,210	
Rice 100 lb. bag	1/ 2,355	1/ 3,030	1/ 3,000	45,279	47,402	38,930	40,458	
Sorghum grain "	---	---	---	155,980	205,065	---	417,818	
Cotton bale	1/ 300	1/ 409	1/ 416	13,669	13,310	---	11,897	
Hay, all ton	1.40	1.48	1.62	104,178	108,708	119,608	118,897	
Hay, wild "	.81	.73	.90	11,367	8,671	11,119	11,039	
Hay, alfalfa "	2.17	2.08	2.24	43,854	61,127	68,280	68,133	
Hay, clover and timothy 2/ "	1.41	1.42	1.47	28,435	21,107	21,058	21,016	
Hay, lespedeza "	1.04	1.06	1.07	6,043	4,188	4,740	4,312	
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned) 100 lb. bag	1/ 1,058	1/ 1,215	1/ 1,152	16,573	17,114	16,683	16,302	
Peas, dry field (Cleaned) 100 lb. "	1/ 1,123	1/ 1,360	1/ 1,225	3,584	4,652	3,104	3,137	
Soybeans for beans bu.	20.2	21.8	19.8	271,689	455,869	---	428,356	
Peanuts 3/ lb.	818	1,157	1,035	1,760,097	1,602,260	---	1,590,195	
Potatoes: 4/ cwt.								
Winter "	156.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810	6,810	
Early spring "	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243	4,243	
Late spring "	133.8	146.7	164.1	26,853	24,330	28,610	28,610	
Early summer "	80.2	94.9	89.1	9,980	9,503	9,432	8,898	
Late summer "	152.7	181.0	168.6	33,042	33,967	31,229	31,510	
Fall "	163.4	191.1	179.7	149,919	166,634	---	154,903	
Total "	150.4	175.9	167.8	226,458	243,716	---	234,974	
Sweetpotatoes 4/ "	54.0	59.4	58.6	20,179	16,922	16,610	16,046	
Tobacco lb.	1,273	1,598	1,426	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,660,756	1,608,831	
Sugarcane for sugar and seed ton	20.9	25.7	26.1	6,743	6,485	7,516	7,516	
Sugar beets "	15.0	16.6	17.1	11,528	13,010	14,805	14,956	
Broomcorn "	1/ 268	1/ 200	1/ 302	35	20	---	43	
Hops lb.	1,446	1,586	1,532	51,080	38,383	42,060	42,284	
Pasture pct.	5/ 78	5/ 70	5/ 82	---	---	---	---	

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed.

4/ Averages 1949-55. 5/ Condition August 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1957

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated	
				July 1, 1957	August 1, 1957
Apples, Com'l. crop	bu.	1/ 109,968	100,623	112,904	115,640
Peaches	"	1/ 64,251	1/69,859	67,347	65,798
Pears	"	1/ 29,940	32,322	33,461	33,486
Grapes	ton	1/ 2,954	2,895	2,682	2,670
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 223	168	220	229
Apricots (3 States)	"	1/ 224	196	211	199
Pecans	lb.	138,599	173,700	---	119,000

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1946-55	1955	1956	1957
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	73	72	73	67
Grapefruit	"	58	60	68	65
Lemons	"	74	80	69	61

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55			1946-55		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,242	12,490	12,633	4,887	4,967	5,038
July	11,428	11,526	11,692	4,373	4,760	4,736
Jan. -July Incl.	73,097	78,329	78,997	36,992	36,988	37,510

CROP PRODUCTION, AUGUST 1, 1957 ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average	1956	1957	1957
	1946-55			percent of 1956
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	82,451	75,950	72,289	95.2
Wheat, all	65,404	49,817	43,161	86.6
Winter	46,477	35,637	31,075	87.2
All spring	18,927	14,180	12,086	85.2
Durum	2,423	2,379	2,365	99.4
Other spring	16,504	11,801	9,721	82.4
Oats	38,662	33,639	35,774	106.3
Barley	10,854	12,827	14,964	116.7
Rye	1,734	1,636	1,721	105.2
Flaxseed	4,309	5,545	5,335	96.2
Rice	1,912	1,564	1,350	86.3
Popcorn	154	172	133	77.2
Cotton 1/	22,743	16,833	14,224	85.0
Hay, all	74,248	73,627	73,499	99.8
Hay, wild	13,991	11,914	12,308	103.3
Hay, alfalfa	20,277	29,402	30,372	103.3
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	20,212	14,848	14,266	96.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,730	3,942	4,016	101.9
Beans, dry edible	1,580	1,409	1,415	100.4
Peas, dry field	320	342	256	74.9
Soybeans for beans	13,486	20,926	21,650	103.5
Peanuts 3/	2,238	1,385	1,536	110.9
Potatoes: 4/				
Winter	23	34	45	133.1
Early spring	24	26	32	121.8
Late spring	202	166	174	105.1
Early summer	125	100	100	99.8
Late summer	218	188	187	99.6
Fall	918	872	862	98.9
Total	1,509	1,386	1,400	101.1
Sweetpotatoes 4/	373	285	274	96.2
Tobacco	1,694	1,365	1,128	82.7
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	323	252	288	114.1
Sugar beets	770	785	877	111.7
Broomcorn	262	203	286	140.9
Hops	36	24	28	114.0

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.

2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

3/ Picked and threshed.

4/ Average 1949-55.

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1957

Crop Prospects made some gains during July and now promise total production approaching the average of the last five years. Irregular growth and maturity resulting from planting delays, some sectional setbacks and sizeable acreage reductions in important crops are largely responsible for smaller harvests than in the past two years.

Crops gaining in production prospects during the past month include corn, rice and sugar beets. Significant to small decreases in output since July 1 are indicated for winter and spring wheat, oats, barley, flaxseed, hay, tobacco and potatoes. The August 1 cotton estimate of 11.9 million bales represents near-record yields per acre but is 11 percent less than the 1956 crop. The sorghum grain crop looks nearly three-fourths larger than the 1955 record. The soybean crop, despite increased acreage, looks 6 percent under last year.

The all crop production index reflecting these and other changes stands at 103 percent of the 1947-49 base thus matching 1953 and 1952. It seems well below the record level of 106 reached last year. The index of yield per harvested acre, despite late planting setbacks, now is 123--only one point below last year. For some plantings made after flooded lands dried, August estimates include prospects which could be nipped by early frost or other reverses or swelled by warm late summer and fall weather.

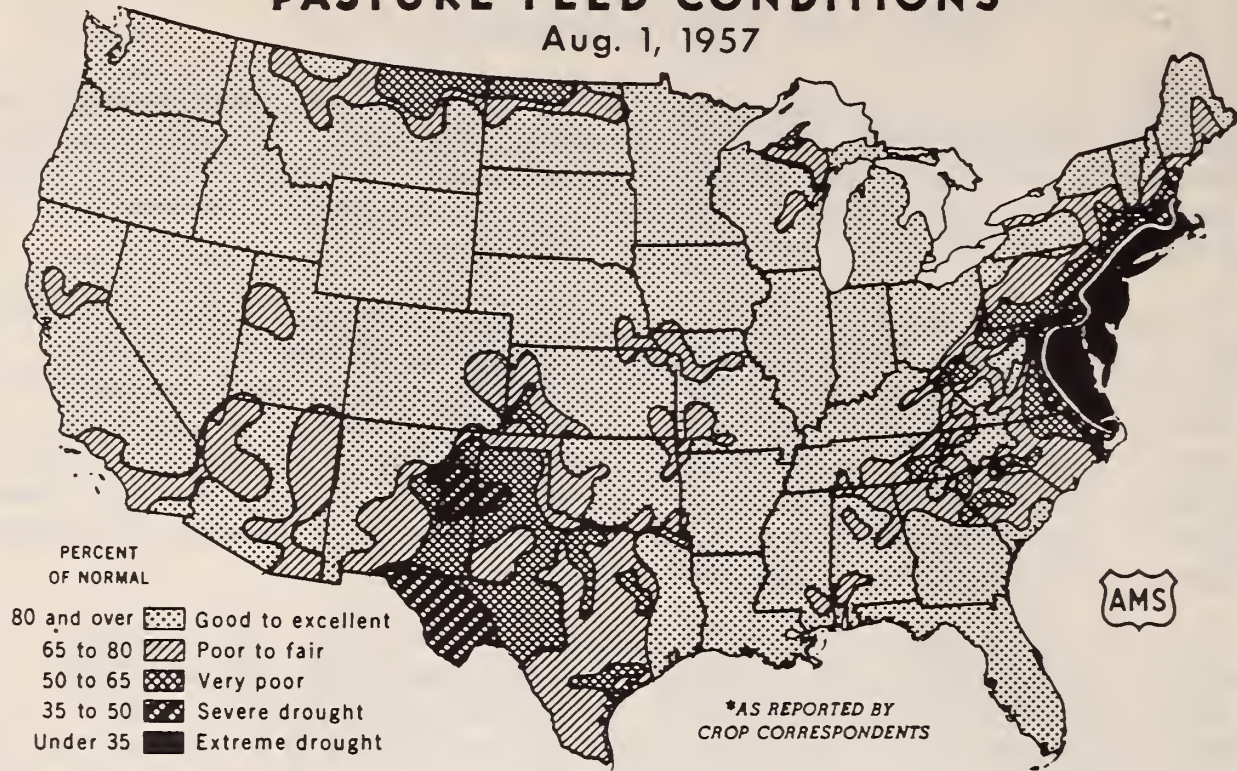
Feed grain tonnage based on present estimates will closely match last year's total. Corn has generally escaped heat damage during pollination in leading North Central States. Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and parts of Wisconsin had some hot, humid weather in July. This gave many fields a hot-house push, gaining some time after a late start. These gains more than offset losses in parts of the South and East where dry weather hurt yields. The nearly 3.1 billion bushel crop is near average size although a tenth less than last year. Sorghum grain is making its new importance felt in no small way with a prospective harvest of 418 million bushels. This is more than double last year's crop and 72 percent more than the 1955 record. The oats crop of 1,361 million bushels is nearly a fifth larger than last year, upheld by good yields in important North Central States. The barley crop is about a sixth larger than last year's despite some reduction in estimates during the past month.

The northward march of the wheat harvest has brought reports of good yields from the Northern Plains and the Northwest which, however, do not offset decreases shown by final outturn in Central and Southern areas. Slight decreases are now made in estimates of both winter and spring wheat. The all wheat total of 915 million bushels is about 8 percent less than last year. Rice prospects improved in Southern States and also in California. The 40.5 million bag National crop reflects per acre yields only slightly below last year's near-record level. Popcorn acreage is lowest since 1949.

Soybean acreage gained this year in some sections where plantings of corn or other crops were by-passed but also suffered planting and condition setbacks. Even after generally good growing weather during the past month, this year's crop, estimated at 428 million bushels, falls 6 percent below last year's record. Late plantings are much farther from maturity than last

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Aug. 1, 1957



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

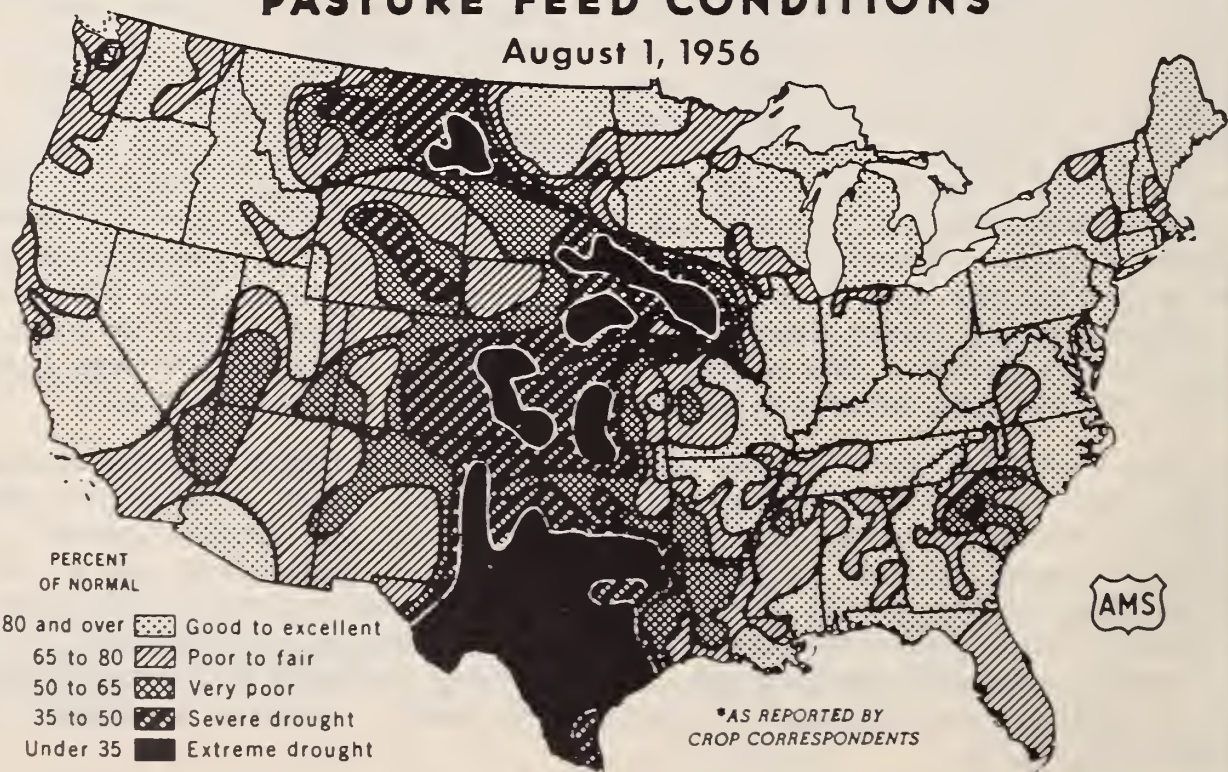
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

August 1, 1956



*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3449-56 (8)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

year's crop at this date. Cotton, still king on many farms, made good progress during July hot weather and the 11.9 million bale crop may be expected to produce less cotton seed than last year. Flaxseed production prospects declined sharply during July as some hot periods, hail and disease hit the crop. Using present estimates, total oil seed tonnage this year would fall below last year by about 5 percent.

The pasture map on page 6 shows how well this great forage source is holding up in early August over much of the Nation. Last year at this time, long standing drought had reduced pasture feed throughout much of the Plains and western Corn Belt. On August 1 this year, the National average pasture condition of 82 was highest for the date since 1951. Drought in the East, however, had seared pastures over a widening area. Western range feed is best since 1950. Grazing is generally good throughout the West with some droughty exceptions.

Hay yields for late crops in the East and Southeast were lowered by lack or shortage of rain and the total tonnage was lowered slightly since a month ago, with much less lespedeza expected. The 118.9 million ton total remains record high by a wide margin. Most stockmen have considerably more hay than in any recent year.

Tobacco contended with drought in most important areas with some decline in prospects. Acreage cuts are the main factor in making it the smallest crop since 1943. Peanut production in both the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern areas will be sharply below last year from less acreage while acreage gains in the Southwest are doubling the crop in that area. Sugar beet tonnage looks like a record, both in total and in yield per acre, as improvement in irrigated sections of the West outweighs some decline in the East. Sugarcane tonnage prospects remain near-record size. Dry bean prospects were lowered by heavy rain and flood damage in Michigan. The small dry pea acreage made good progress toward above average yields. Broomcorn is expected to make more than twice the short 1956 crop.

Crop conditions in many Central sections remain irregular even though July weather effects were mainly favorable. Weather averaged moderately warmer than normal over much of the Nation east of the Rockies, but in many sections high humidity reduced heat damage and helped fast growth of late crops. The hot weather hurried maturity of some crops too fast in the Dakotas. Here also hail was unusually devastating in some localities. Rains were of the summer hit-and-miss kind which in Illinois and Indiana hit hard in flooding amounts on some lowlands which may not be replanted this year. In New Jersey--center of an Eastern drought strip--the rainfall May through July has been lightest of record beginning in 1866. Harvest moved ahead swiftly for small grains and hay under the best conditions of the season.

Total production of deciduous fruits is expected to be approximately the same as both last year and average. Conditions, as of August 1, indicate production of apples, pears, and sour cherries greater for each crop than both 1956 and average. Peaches and plums are expected to produce above average crops although not as large as last year. Production of apricots and sweet cherries is above 1956, but below average. Neither grapes nor prunes are expected to produce crops as large as either last year or average.

The expected total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts and pecans equals the 10-year average but is 14 percent less than last year. Production of walnuts and filberts is above both 1956 and average. The almond crop is expected to be above average but smaller than last year. Indicated production of pecans is below both last year and average.

August 1 condition for the 1957-58 total citrus crops is not as good as a year ago, reflecting especially sharp declines during the past month in California and somewhat lower, although still good, prospects in Florida. Florida citrus prospects are good, although somewhat lower than a month ago.

Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 7 percent below the 1956 crop. The fall potato crop now also looks about 7 percent less than last year's crop, although 3 percent above average. Most of the decline from 1956 is reported in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. The early summer potato crop is about 6 percent below last year, with yields in Eastern States cut by drought.

Production of fresh market summer vegetables and melons is expected to total 88.6 million hundredweight, about 2 percent less than last year. The total includes about one percent more melons but about 3 percent less vegetables. Most of the vegetable decrease is in major crops--sweet corn, lettuce, tomatoes, cabbage and carrots. However, less cauliflower, lima beans, eggplant, beets, escarole and garlic are also expected. Forecasts of early fall vegetables indicate a substantial decline in production of cabbage and celery.

Six important vegetables for commercial processing are expected to produce about 18 percent less tonnage than in 1956. About a fourth less tomatoes are expected than last year's record large crop, 13 percent less processing sweet corn and 21 percent less contract cabbage for sauerkraut. Green peas have had favorable weather and may exceed last year's crop by 3 percent. More snap beans are expected.

July milk production declined somewhat faster than usual from the June level but totaled about one percent more than last year. New record August 1 rates of production per cow were reached in crop reporters' herds in all regions of the country. Grain feeding rates on August 1 averaged 5 percent above the previous high set a year earlier and is 29 percent above the 10-year average.

Egg production in July also exceeded last year by one percent. The production rate of 17.1 eggs per layer edged above the 1956 rate while the number of layers in the Nation's flocks averaged 279 million, slightly under last year. The rate of lay on August 1 was almost the same as a year earlier.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at 3,066 million bushels-- 2 percent above the July 1 forecast, 11 percent below last year and 2 percent below average. The change from last month is attributed largely to a transition from cool wet weather to near normal weather in most of the main producing States. The yield is indicated at 42.4 bushels per harvested acre compared with the record of 45.4 last year and the average of 37.8.

In the Corn Belt States, production prospects improved about 4 percent during July. However yield per acre is expected to run well below last year in all States except Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, where the 1956 crop was plagued by drought in contrast with relatively good soil moisture now. The corn crop was planted considerably later than usual but grew rapidly in response to warm weather and good moisture during most of July. The Ohio crop is even behind the late stage of development a year ago with about 58 percent tasseled by August 3 compared with 70 percent then. Around half of the Indiana and Illinois crops had tasseled by August 1, considerably later than last year. The Iowa prospects are the best since 1952. The crop has progressed rapidly under generally favorable weather conditions and about 80 percent was in the tasseling stage August 1 compared with an average of 67 percent.

Crop prospects declined sharply during July in an area from Pennsylvania and New Jersey southward through South Carolina. Early summer drought intensified during the month and much of the crop was damaged during the critical silking stage. Georgia prospects show little decline because early corn was reaching maturity before dry weather set in. Yield prospects are about average, or better, in all South Central States. The early planted crops are made in the deep south States. The indicated production in the western area is well above the near record 1956 crop.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 915 million bushels, a decrease of 25 million bushels from July 1 prospects. This would be 8 percent less than the 1956 crop and nearly 20 percent less than the 1946-55 average. The change from July 1 prospects reflects a decrease of more than 24 million bushels in winter wheat, a decrease of nearly a million bushels in durum wheat with practically no change in other spring wheat. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 21.2 bushels is the highest of record and compares with 20.0 in 1956 and the average of 17.4 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1957 winter wheat crop is estimated at 691 million bushels, more than 24 million bushels below the July 1 forecast. This compares with 735 million bushels produced in 1956 and the average of 862 million bushels. Harvest is still underway in Northern States with flood-plagued Central and Southern States finally mopping up harvest operations by late July. Final outturns in Central and Southern areas generally did not reach favorable pre-harvest expectations. Much of the wheat was rather poor quality. Early harvest returns in the Northern Plains and Northwestern States have generally exceeded earlier expectations but did not offset declines in Central, Eastern and Southern States. States along the Lower Mississippi River, Southern Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast experienced disappointment with average yields declining 5 to 10 bushels from the favorable expectations of June 1 and, in some instances, even of July 1.

In sharp contrast, the Northern Plains, Upper Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest States generally emerged from the winter with good prospects that have climbed steadily as excellent weather persisted during the spring and early summer. Several States in these areas are now looking forward to record or near-record yields.

The indicated yield of 22.2 bushels per harvested acre is the highest of record and compares with 20.6 bushels last year and the average of 18.6 bushels.

As the delayed harvest in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio finally got underway with clearing weather after the first week of July, outturns were sadly surprising to many growers. The persistent wet weather of late May and June took a heavier toll than had been expected. Production in this important producing six-State area is nearly a third below last year. Much of the acreage had lodged badly by early July under the pressure of excessive moisture and high winds. Combining was slow even under the favorable mid-July weather because the difficulty of securing the down grain was further complicated by rank vegetative growth of legume seedlings and of weeds. Quality of the grain suffered, with considerable price discounting of July deliveries.

In Nebraska, favorable prospects on July 1 were maintained though wet weather hampered harvest operations and reduced quality. Colorado yields continued to improve through maturity but frequent showers during July delayed harvest, with some reduction in potential yield and quality.

Record yields were in prospect in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and near-record yields were expected in Wyoming and Montana. This five-State area reaped the benefits of near ideal weather combined with yield increments due to heavier fertilization and improved varieties. The only pessimism expressed was that some losses were caused by the extremely heavy crop.

Yields per acre in all South Atlantic and South Central States except Texas were below last year with some States showing reductions of more than a third. Throughout this area, yields fell below earlier expectations as unfavorable weather conditions during maturity and harvest resulted in poor filling and increased harvest losses. Much of the grain was shrivelled, resulting in a light test weight, or showed discoloration from excessive moisture.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Prospective production of all spring wheat showed a slight reduction during July and is now indicated at 224 million bushels. A crop of this size would be nearly 15 percent smaller than the 1956 production of 262 million bushels and 16 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 18.6 bushels compares with 18.5 bushels in 1956 and the average of 14.3 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: The prospective crop of durum wheat is forecast at 39 million bushels, down 2 percent from July 1 prospects. A crop of this size would be slightly less than the 1956 production of 39.6

million bushels but would exceed the average production of 29.6 million bushels. Rust damage is not a serious factor in this year's crop as resistant varieties and weather conditions have limited the danger of this hazard.

North Dakota production prospects of 25.1 million bushels are unchanged from the July 1 forecast. Hot July weather forced the crop to mature ahead of normal and lowered yields in some areas. However, in the main durum wheat area growing conditions were generally favorable and the increased use of new improved varieties gives promise of a favorable outturn. Dry, hot weather retarded development in Montana with production prospects reduced rather sharply from July 1 and much light-weight grain is expected, particularly in the north central area. Minnesota and South Dakota experienced very favorable moisture conditions during July with most of the crop too far advanced to be seriously affected by high mid-July temperatures. Harvest was underway by August 1 in southern portions of the durum area.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: A crop of 185.4 million bushels is forecast for the production of spring wheat other than durum, slightly more than the 185.2 million bushels forecast as of July 1. Prospective production is 22 percent below the average of 238.9 million bushels and 17 percent less than the 1956 crop of 222.6 million bushels.

Estimated production in each of the hard wheat States, except Montana, is the same or higher than a month ago despite periods of hot weather during July. Damage from rust and insects has not been serious this year. Harvesting was well underway in Minnesota and South Dakota by August 1 and was getting started in North Dakota.

Prospects continued favorable for record high yields per acre in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Colorado. However, total production will be less than average, due to the smaller acreage.

OATS: The oats crop is now estimated at 1,361 million bushels, 18 percent more than the short 1956 crop but only 3 percent larger than average. This total is about one percent less than prospects on July 1. Late planted fields in parts of leading North Central oats States did not catch up in growth and were largely responsible for lowered yield averages as harvest progressed.

The good crop in most West North Central States is a striking improvement over last year's poor yields in this area which resulted from the July 1956 drought and heat. Each of the West North Central States has a yield per acre above the 10-year average. Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New York have yields well above average and also much higher than last year. Lower yields than last year were produced in most other States from Illinois east. Disease and harvesting losses are prominent factors which reduced yields per acre.

July weather was generally good for oats harvest. Combining was virtually completed in Iowa and Illinois before the end of the month. By early August, about three-fourths of the acreage had been combined in South Dakota, Ohio and Indiana, half in Minnesota and a third in Wisconsin. Combining had been well started and was gaining speed in Michigan and North Dakota.

Yields of late planted fields in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have been disappointing. Here, and in other sections where spring weather brought storms and excessive rains, diseases flourished and outturn was lowered. Some very poor late fields were retained as nurse crops for new grass seedings despite low yields for grain. Hail in some South Dakota sections in early July also beat down crops before maturity. West North Central States in this year of more normal yields are producing 54 percent of the total oats crop compared with only 41 percent last year.

Oats continue to develop well in most of New York, Vermont and Maine, although Maine yield prospects are below the 1956 excellent crop. Yields in most Western States are running above average levels although Montana and Oregon have lower yields than last year. Combining is progressing rapidly in the Pacific Northwest.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production, based on August 1 conditions, is indicated at 428 million bushels. This is 6 percent below last year but, with that exception, is the highest of record and is 58 percent above the 10-year average. The drop in production from last year is due to lower prospective yields because the expected acreage for harvest is at an all-time high. The August 1 yield is indicated at 19.8 bushels per acre compared with 21.8 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 20.2 bushels per acre.

Soybean conditions are varied. In general, the crop is late, much later than last year's early crop and considerably later than average. Moisture conditions range from extreme drought in parts of the East to mostly ample over much of the main "Soybelt". Some localities are still reporting excess moisture. In most areas, the crop was making rapid growth during late July with the mid-West having warm and humid weather. Late planted beans in areas subject to possible frost damage will need a normal growing and harvesting season to escape injury.

In the heavy producing North Central area, yields are expected to average well below last year. However, individual State prospects vary widely, even within the States. Good yields are expected in the important soybean States of Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa. Although some soybeans were planted late in these States, the crop is well along with generally ample moisture available. Much of the acreage in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri was planted very late and was in rather poor condition on August 1. There is considerable doubt whether all of the late acreage will reach maturity before frost. Recent weather, however, especially during the latter part of July has been favorable for rapid growth. In Illinois, 26 percent of the acreage had started to pod by August 1. This compares with 60 percent on August 1, 1956 and the average of 45 percent.

The North and South Atlantic States have been hit by severe drought, especially from New Jersey southward through Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Yields in these States will be far below the record yields harvested in 1956. In North Carolina and in States to the south, the crop is making good progress although more rain is needed. Above average yields are expected in each of these States. Conditions in the South Central States vary widely. Much of the crop was planted late, especially in the heavy producing Delta counties of Arkansas and Mississippi. Planting continued in some localities until after the middle of July. Weather during the latter part of July was favorable for rapid growth, but timely rains are needed for continued development. Yields in the South Central area, as a whole, are expected to be less than in 1956 but not far from average.

BARLEY: The current forecast of 1957 barley production, at 432 million bushels, is 16 percent above the 372 million bushels produced in 1956 and 48 percent above average. It exceeds slightly the previous record crop of 429 million bushels produced in 1942.

Hot and dry weather when heads were filling in North Dakota and northeastern South Dakota is resulting in lighter than expected test weights and yields. Yields were also disappointing in Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Elsewhere, barley yields are expected to equal or exceed the July 1 prospects. However, the improved prospects for barley during July in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and California failed to offset the decline in North Dakota and many other States.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 26.4 million bushels, about 23 percent larger than the 1956 crop, 20 percent above average and practically the same as the July 1 forecast. Reduced prospects in all except 4 States east of the Mississippi River were about offset by improved yields in several States west of the Mississippi. Yield per acre is estimated at 15.4 bushels, the highest of record. This is 2.2 bushels above last year and 2.7 bushels above average.

In North Dakota, less than half of the acreage was cut, swathed or combined by August 1, but a majority of the crop was sufficiently advanced to escape serious damage from high temperatures during late July. Yield per acre is estimated at 17.0 bushels-- $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels above the 1956 yield and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels above average. In South Dakota, over one-half the acreage for grain had been threshed or combined. The estimated yield of 21.0 bushels is a record for the State, more than double the 1956 yield and 8.4 bushels above average. North and South Dakota are expected to produce 30 percent of the Nation's rye. Of the remaining States producing more than one million bushels, Nebraska, Kansas and Washington yields were above and Illinois and Indiana yields sharply below 1956. Minnesota yields are expected to average the same as last year. Weather was generally favorable for maturity and harvest in the North Central and Western States while the Southern States experienced unfavorable weather at harvest. This resulted in moderate to excessive losses.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 40.5 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This is 4 percent more than the July 1 forecast but 15 percent less than the 1956 production and the smallest crop since 1950. The smaller crop compared with last year is due primarily to reduced acreage because of participation in the Acreage Reserve Program. The per acre yield of 3,000 pounds is 30 pounds below the 1956 near-record yield but 645 pounds above average. Prospective yields improved during July in all rice States except Mississippi which was unchanged.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of 31.1 million bags is in prospect compared with 35.7 million bags produced last year. Record or near-record yields are

expected in Texas and Mississippi. The crop made normal progress during July and was in good condition, except in areas directly in the path of Hurricane "Audrey". A few fields of early rice had been combined in Texas and Louisiana around August 1 but harvest of the crop is not expected to become general until the last half of August.

In California expected production is placed at 9.39 million bags compared with 11.73 million bags last year. The indicated yield per acre of 4,100 pounds is the same as the record yield produced last year. Weather conditions continue to be most satisfactory for the crop and little damage is expected from grass and insects.

POPCORN: Growers in 17 commercial popcorn producing States planted 137,000 acres of popcorn this year, or 24 percent less than the 179,000 acres planted in 1956 and 14 percent below the 10-year average. Planted acreage varies widely from State to State. For the most important States, it ranges from a drop of 43 percent in Illinois to an increase of 14 percent in Iowa. Most other major States show considerably less acreage planted than last year. Planted acreage in the 6 "other State" group also shows a sharp drop of 41 percent from last year. In fact, only about 5,100 acres were planted in this 6-State area in 1957 compared with 8,700 acres in 1956.

Iowa with 32,000 acres planted is the leading State this year, Indiana is second with 26,000 acres and Ohio third with 16,000 acres. Adverse weather at planting time reduced the Illinois acreage to a relatively low level of 13,000 acres. Kentucky acreage shows a drop of nearly a third, as the State planted less than 12,000 acres compared with over 17,000 acres in 1956.

Acreage for harvest in the 17 States is expected to be 133,000 acres or 23 percent below the 172,000 acres harvested last year and 14 percent below the 10-year average acreage harvested. The 1957 acreage for harvest is the lowest since 1947 when 83,500 acres were harvested. Acreage losses in the more important States have not been large but were heavy in many of the smaller producing States such as Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Crop prospects also vary greatly from State to State. In eastern Corn Belt-areas, planting was delayed or prevented by excessive and continuous rains and wet fields. Iowa prospects are good. In that State weather has been generally favorable for crop developments even though planting was delayed somewhat by cold wet conditions. Conditions are favorable for growth in Nebraska. The outlook in Kentucky is also generally favorable except in the Murray area. In general, the production outlook is rather spotted but if favorable growing conditions prevail during the remainder of the season most States expect a fair to good outturn on the acreage for harvest. The first estimate of production will be published in December.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: The production of sorghum grain is forecast at 418 million bushels--more than double the 1956 crop and 72 percent above the 1955 record. Some factors contributing to this big crop are the record planted acreage, extensive use of new hybrid varieties, continued pump irrigation, and the best sub-soil moisture for this date in years. Based on growing conditions to August 1 for the United States, the indicated acreage for harvest as grain is 16,632,000 acres. The acreage for grain harvest by States will be published next month.

Most of the sorghum grain production is in the central and southern Great Plains where rains were heavy during the spring and early summer. The rains often delayed planting, or washed out young plants, and reseed-ing was common. Therefore, the crop shows wide variation in stage of growth. The extensive rains provided excellent sub-soil moisture so the crop was in good condition on August 1 though rainfall had been light during July in many sections. Generally, sorghums need additional showers to maintain good growth. The crop planted, or replanted, in the High Plains during late June or early July is not likely to mature if frosts occur before late September.

In Texas, early sorghums were harvested in late June and July in the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend with good yields, and combining has progressed mid-way up the State. Irrigated sorghums in the High Plains are very promising, but dryland sorghums need moisture. In western Kansas and the Oklahoma panhandle, soil moisture supplies were being rapidly depleted by high temperatures and dry weather at the end of July. Sorghums in Colorado are also late but generally making favorable progress. Most dryland acreage in New Mexico needs moisture badly. In Nebraska, the growth ranges from knee high to heading.

Excellent yields are indicated for the irrigated crops in Arizona and California. Prospects are favorable in Nebraska, South Dakota, and Iowa, but sorghums in Missouri are late and yields may run well below the 1956 record. Indicated yields are near average in most Eastern and Southern sorghum producing States.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production, forecast at 41.2 million bushels, is 15 percent below 1956 but 7 percent above average. The estimated yield per acre is 7.7 bushels, more than a bushel less than indicated last month. This yield, with the exception of 1954 when it was 7.3 bushels per acre, is the lowest since 1938.

Poorer prospects for the flax crop in the heavy producing area in North Dakota are largely responsible for the lower production now indicated. Yields in the Dakotas have been reduced by diseases, particularly Aster yellows, and above normal temperatures during late July.

Harvesting of flaxseed started in southeastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota about August 1. Stage of maturity varied throughout these States with the crop in the northern portion either in bloom or early boll and in some cases pre-bloom. Over one-half of the flax in Minnesota had set bolls by the first of the month, while in South Dakota nearly all the flax had reached that stage. In North Dakota, about 13 percent of the flax was turning or ripe, 74 percent was in bloom and the remaining 13 percent had not yet reached the bloom stage.

PEANUTS: An estimated 1,536,000 acres of peanuts for picking and threshing in 1957 is about 11 percent above the 1,385,000 acres harvested in 1956, but about 31 percent below the ten year average of 2,238,000 acres. Most of the increase this year is in the Southwestern area where drought sharply curtailed the acreage picked and threshed in 1956. In the Virginia-Carolina area a decrease of 11 percent is indicated in line with lower allotments for Virginia type peanuts. Acreage in the Southeastern area at 811,000 acres is only 1,000 acres above that harvested last year.

Production of peanuts is forecast at 1,590 million pounds, about 1 percent less than the 1,602 million pounds produced in 1956. In the Virginia-Carolina area, where both acreage and indicated yields are below last year, 1957 production is expected to be 20 percent below 1956. In the Southeast, production is expected to be down about 4 percent. While yields in Florida are expected to be at a record high this year, yields in other States in this area are falling short of the unusually high yields obtained last year. Production in the Southwestern area is indicated at 290 million pounds, almost double last year's production. This increase is mainly due to the increase in acreage, although yields in Texas this year are expected to exceed 1956.

Peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area are up to good stands and fields are generally clean. Dry weather retarded growth somewhat but vines have come through in good condition and timely rains can result in improved prospects. In the Southeastern area the crop has developed well and July rains brought sufficient moisture to insure final development of the Spanish crop and pegging of the Runner crop. Some localized sections were needing rain on August 1. In the Southwestern area, development of the crop is late in some counties due to delayed planting but vines have made good growth and are overcoming the late start. Fall peanuts are now being planted in south Texas. The early dry land crop here needs moisture, but the irrigated crop is in good condition. Early harvested fields of irrigated peanuts are not coming up to expectations due to heat and excessive vine growth.

DRY BEANS: Production of dry beans is estimated at 16.3 million bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis). This is a drop of nearly 2 percent from the July 1 forecast, 5 percent below 1956, and over 2 percent below average. The indicated yield of 1,152 pounds per acre, although well below last year's record of 1,215 pounds, is nearly 100 pounds above the 10-year average.

Most of the drop in production prospects from last month is due to a reduction in Michigan. That State had extremely heavy rains over much of the dry bean area during the first two weeks of July. These caused heavy damage. Some acreage was flooded, drowning the beans, and in other fields plants were stunted, which will reduce yields. Production in Michigan is indicated at 4.3 million bags, a drop of about one-half million bags from a month earlier. In the other Northeast bean States, weather during July was favorable. Yield prospects improved in both New York and Maine.

In the Northwest bean area, the generally favorable conditions continued during July. A slight drop in Idaho and Montana yields was partially offset by an increase in Washington. No change from July 1 is indicated for Nebraska and Wyoming. In the Pinto area, Colorado, the principal producing State, indicates a slight increase over last month. Conditions have been near ideal with moisture supplies ample in both the irrigated and nonirrigated sections of the State. Harvest will be later than usual in northern Colorado with few dry beans cut before September 1.

Prospects continue satisfactory for dry beans in California. Yields are expected to turn out about as indicated on July 1.

July weather was a little too warm in some bean areas, especially for Large and Baby Limas and for the late planted colored beans in the Sacramento Valley. Otherwise, weather has been very favorable for growth and development of the dry bean crop in that State.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production prospects are little changed from a month ago. The crop is estimated at 3,137,000 bags (100 pounds, cleaned basis). This is one percent above a month ago but nearly one-third less than last year's large crop. The 10-year average production is 3,584,000 bags. The relatively small 1957 crop is the result of an acreage reduction from 1956. The indicated 1957 yield of 1,225 pounds per acre, although below 1956 figures, is substantially above the average of 1,123 pounds per acre.

The crop made good progress during July. The major producing States of Idaho and Washington indicate no change in production prospects from a month ago. In eastern Washington and northern Idaho, where much of the commercial acreage is grown, a larger part of the crop was planted late. However, July weather was generally favorable although a little too dry in some sections. Harvesting was well along in early planted fields.

In the minor dry pea producing States prospects held the same as a month ago or improved. Colorado conditions improved sharply and yields in that State are expected to equal the highest of record.

HAY: The 1957 hay tonnage, forecast at 119 million tons, is slightly below July 1 prospects but is still a record. A hay crop of this size would be 9 percent greater than the 1956 crop and 14 percent above average. The 113 million tons of hay harvested in 1955 is the Nation's largest crop to this time.

Prospects for hay declined along the Atlantic coast and were reduced in parts of Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia as eastern drought conditions spread during July. Quality of the hay in northern and western New York and Pennsylvania was helped by favorable weather for cutting and curing.

In the important North Central region, production of all hay approximates the July 1 forecast. July rains, while inducing heavy growth, continued to make haying difficult and lowered quality in parts of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Elsewhere in the region a warm July resulted in improving quality of the current harvest but brought out more insects and lowered prospects for later harvests.

Frequent showers and temperatures favoring growth have maintained prospects for hay crops in the mountain States. Alfalfa weevils have become unusually troublesome in Idaho. Weather has favored growth and harvest of quality hay in the Pacific States, but the dry July is expected to result in a lowered production from the late hay crops. The destructive alfalfa aphid is becoming active in California.

The indicated 1957 national production of 68 million tons of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for hay is little changed from July 1. Current prospects are for a crop 11 percent above 1956 and 55 percent more than average. There has been little change since July 1 in prospective production by regions except for the South Atlantic and Pacific States. Both of these areas have experienced dry July weather which is

expected to lower yields from the later cuttings. Also, crop correspondents in California, Idaho, and elsewhere in the Nation are reporting an unusual increase of insects destructive to alfalfa since July 1.

For the most part 1957 weather has favored growth, harvest, and curing of clover, timothy, and clover and grass mixtures for hay. The 21 million tons harvested or to be harvested during 1957 represents little change from the July 1 forecast and from the 1956 estimate, however, it is 26 percent below average, primarily due to a reduced acreage. Growers of clover hays in Michigan and Wisconsin are experiencing considerable harvesting difficulty because of rains. Some acreage has been diverted to silage or has become too ripe for harvest as hay.

As a result of the dry July weather in producing areas, 1957 prospects for lespedeza hay declined during the month. Currently, the crop is forecast at 4.3 million tons, this compares with 4.2 million tons in 1956 and the average of 6.0 million tons.

The 11 million ton forecast for wild hay reflects the continued favorable conditions for growth and harvest of the 1957 crop. The prospective tonnage is 27 percent greater than the small 1956 harvest but is about average.

BROOMCORN: With the seven-year drought broken, and weather during the growing season generally favorable except in New Mexico, broomcorn production is forecast at 43,300 tons. This is more than double the record-low 1956 crop and only slightly less than the comparatively large 1955 crop of 44,000 tons. The 1946-55 average is 35,220 tons.

The planted acreage is estimated at 335,500 acres, 13 percent more than the 297,400 acres planted last season. The 10-year average is 303,690 acres. Abandonment of planted acreage this year is estimated at 14.6 percent, leaving 286,500 acres for harvest--41 percent more than for last year. In 1956, as a result of the severe drought, nearly one-third of the planted acreage was abandoned, compared with the average of 13.2 percent. Most of the abandonment this year was caused by early-season floods and "washouts", with the acreage not replanted. In addition, considerable acreage in Texas was not harvested because of excessive growth and high labor costs.

In Illinois, where "too much water" tells the story, the crop is late--with much of it planted in early July--and generally uneven. Acreage is about the same as last year and the prospective yield down to 600 pounds. In Kansas, soil moisture was favorable at planting time. As in other Western areas, some "washed out" sorghum acreage was put in broomcorn. The 8,000 acres for harvest in Kansas is double that of last season and better than average yields are expected.

In the Lindsay Oklahoma area, only a limited acreage was planted at the usual time. The early planted acreage that survived floods and the prolonged excessive rain has been harvested with quality below the usual standard for the area. Most of the Lindsay acreage was planted late and will be harvested in late August through September--overlapping other areas normally harvesting later. Moisture has been favorable in western Oklahoma and the Panhandle areas. For Oklahoma, production is estimated at 12,900 tons compared with 7,200 last year.

Production in Texas is estimated at 10,000 tons, up sharply from last year's drought riddled crop. As in the Lindsay area, terrific rains and storms seriously delayed planting and only a small acreage was harvested at the usual time. Soil moisture was generally abundant during the growing season and plant growth was excessive. Prospective yields are considerably above average.

In Colorado, the crop is making very good progress. Soil moisture is ample to abundant with abandonment expected to be comparatively light. Frequent May and June rains delayed planting. Some early July acreage was put in on washed out sorghum land which should mature, barring early frost. In New Mexico, considerable acreage is grown under irrigation. April and May rainfall was favorable and most broomcorn was planted by late May. Early growth was favorable. However, all of June and the first three weeks of July were hot and dry and considerable dryland acreage was lost. Much of this acreage was replanted in late July. Harvest of this acreage will depend on favorable moisture and a late frost.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U. S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate 600 acres planted, a yield of 1,670 pounds and production of 500 tons. Production in 1956 totaled 235 tons.

TOBACCO: The August 1 appraisal of the tobacco crop places combined production of all types at 1,609 million pounds. This is 3 percent below the outlook on July 1, 26 percent below 1956 production and the smallest crop since 1943. July weather was dry in practically all producing areas. By the end of the month, near-critical conditions existed in many tobacco sections from North Carolina north along the eastern seaboard.

Flue-cured production is currently set at 918 million pounds--nearly 5 percent below expectations on July 1, 35 percent below the 1956 outturn, and the smallest crop since 1943. The anticipated drastic decrease is due primarily to a 20 percent cut in allotments, Soil Bank participation, decreased plantings of certain high yielding varieties, and generally less favorable growing conditions. During July, the crop deteriorated rather noticeably in North Carolina and Virginia as it was not far enough advanced to escape the effects of prevailing dry weather. In Georgia and South Carolina, the crop is turning out a little larger than indicated last month.

Burley prospects declined slightly during July, and production is now forecast at 487 million pounds. Should present prospects materialize, this year's crop would be 4 percent below last season and second only to 1955 as the smallest crop in a decade. In Kentucky, conditions in the burley belt turned rather dry during early July, but as the result of showers later in the month, prospective production on August 1 remained about the same as a month earlier. In many counties in middle and east Tennessee, persistent dry weather has caused burning of bottom leaves and has resulted in some early cutting.

Forecast at 30.2 million pounds, Maryland, type 32, prospects dropped 11 percent during July as the result of drought. This would be 21 percent short of the 1956 estimated production and the smallest since 1945.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco at 51.4 million pounds is 27 percent less than harvested the previous season. July weather conditions over fire-cured areas were rather variable, ranging from generally dry in Virginia, quite favorable in Tennessee and the eastern fire-cured belt of Kentucky, to excessively wet in the western fire-cured belt of Kentucky.

A 25 million pound crop of dark air-cured types is in the offing. A crop this size would be about 26 percent smaller than in 1956.

Cigar filler production is placed at 52.2 million pounds, 9 percent lower than in 1956. Current expectations from the cigar binder crop at 27.8 million pounds are nearly a fifth less than production last year and the smallest on records going back to 1919. Present conditions indicate a 16.4 million pound cigar wrapper crop, compared with last year's 17.2 million pounds.

APPLES: The August 1 estimate of the commercial apple crop at 115,640,000 bushels is 2 percent above the July 1 forecast, 15 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. Prospective production for the Eastern States is virtually unchanged from July 1 with declines in the drought areas of southern New England, New Jersey and Delaware a little more than offset by gains in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. In the Central States, the August 1 prospective production is 5 percent higher than indicated on July 1, largely the result of improved prospects in Michigan. The August 1 estimate for the Western States is 4 percent above that for July 1, with increases indicated for Washington, Oregon, Colorado and Montana. The prospective geographic distribution of the 1957 crop is as follows, with comparable 1956 figures in parentheses: Eastern, 43 percent (46); Central, 18 percent (22); and Western, 39 percent (32).

In southern New England, drought during July limited growth, but in Maine, Vermont, and parts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts growing conditions were favorable. Heavy showers near the end of July helped alleviate the drought situation but more rain is needed generally in southern New England and parts of New Hampshire. There was some scattered hail damage during the month. As a whole, the New England crop is unusually free from insect and disease damage. In New York, prospects are generally better than last year in all areas except Ontario. The Wayne County crop is down substantially from last year. The Hudson Valley crop is particularly heavy. Rains late in July brightened prospects in the Valley where shortage of moisture was becoming critical. Hail, on July 29, caused extremely heavy damage to some orchards in Ulster, Dutchess and Columbia counties. In New Jersey, much rain is needed for proper sizing of fall and winter varieties. Movement of the important McIntosh crop in that State is expected to begin at the end of August. In Pennsylvania, sizing was generally satisfactory during July except in the southeastern part of the State which was affected by the drought. Drought reduced sizing of summer apples which constitute an important part of the small Delaware crop. Most of the North Valley and Piedmont areas of Virginia received some rain late in July, but the crop in that State was at the point, on August 1, where further dry weather will curtail the size of the fruit. Quality promises to be excellent.

By August 1 the West Virginia crop was also beginning to show some effects of the shortage of moisture, despite rain the week of July 22. Conditions are reported good in the important Hendersonville area which produces nearly half of the North Carolina crop.

In Michigan, weather conditions were favorable during July and size is generally larger than usual for this early in the season. Moisture was adequate to excessive in all areas, necessitating extra sprays, but insect and disease control was generally satisfactory. In Ohio and Indiana, most growers have had very little trouble keeping up with their spray schedules, but in Illinois--particularly the southern part of the State--the rainy season had handicapped operations. Harvest of Jonathans is expected to begin about August 25 in southern Illinois. Quality of the Wisconsin crop promises to be generally good.

In Washington, July weather was ideal for sizing. Heavy cullage is expected because of hail damage--particularly in the Yakima Valley--but, aside from this, the quality is excellent. In the Yakima Valley, there are good crops of all varieties. In the Chelan-Douglas-Okanogon area, Red Delicious, which comprise the bulk of the crop, have been developing well. Harvest of Jonathans in Washington is expected to begin about September 5-10; Red Delicious, September 15-20. Near ideal growing weather, with consequent good sizing, is also reported for the Hood River area of Oregon. In California, harvest of Gravensteins was proceeding rapidly on August 1 with the bulk going to processors. Harvest of Delicious in that State is expected to start by the end of August. The Idaho crop is sizing well. Harvest of summer varieties, primarily for local markets, is underway and harvest for shipment should begin by September 1. The Colorado crop, although late, is developing well. However, the crop in that State is lightest in Delta county which is the principal commercial shipping area. The Utah and New Mexico crops are developing well.

PEACHES: Based on conditions as of August 1, a peach crop of 65,798,000 bushels is in prospect--6 percent smaller than last year, but 2 percent above average. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mostly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. peach crop is estimated at 41,838,000, 2 percent below both 1956 and average.

In the 9 Southern States, production is estimated at 11,643,000 bushels, 5 percent above last year and 7 percent above average. Estimated production is down from a month ago as the result of dry weather which prevented proper sizing of the fruit.

All producing regions show poorer prospects than on July 1. Only Colorado, Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas show better prospects on August 1 than on July 1. All States along the East Coast suffered from dry weather during July and in most cases indicated production is not holding up to that of a month ago.

New York growers were picking Golden Jubilees in the lower Hudson Valley by August 1. Some of the early varieties in this area did not size well because of dry weather, but peaches in Western Niagara and in

Chautaugua Counties are sizing well. New Jersey peaches have sized poorly because of dry weather, together with a heavy set of fruit. Harvest of Jerseyland was in full swing by August 1, and light picking of Triogems, Golden Jubilees and Newdays was commencing. Pennsylvania's important Adams-Franklin-York area has had almost enough rainfall for satisfactory development of the crop, but east and north of this area dry weather has resulted in small sizes. Non-irrigated orchards in Maryland have been hurt by dry weather. Virginia's peaches show good quality but have not been sizing properly because of inadequate moisture. Harvest of Elbertas commenced on August 5 in south central counties, but will not be active until the week of August 12 in the important Piedmont area. West Virginia peaches are showing some effects of dry weather through smaller sizes. Early Elbertas were being picked by the first of August. North Carolina has nearly completed harvest of early varieties, and Elbertas are now being picked. Peak harvest was expected about August 8-10. Dry weather has hurt the sizing in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana harvest was practically complete by the end of July. Recent showers in Arkansas helped the sizing of peaches in the Nashville area. Harvest of the crop is now past its peak. The Texas crop prospects were reduced by dry July weather.

Ohio has had plenty of moisture. Harvest of early varieties is underway and the main harvest will begin about the second week of August. Indiana started picking early varieties about July 15, and will be starting on Elbertas around August 10. Quality and size of fruit are good. Illinois has about finished the early varieties and is commencing to pick Elbertas. Michigan growers report that they have a good crop from the standpoint of both volume and quality. Redhavens were being harvested by August 1.

California's Freestone peaches developed well during July. Harvest of Hales and Elbertas had about reached a peak by August 1 in the Fresno area and southward, but was just beginning around Modesto.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 23,960,000 bushels, 12 percent below last year, but 10 percent above average. This estimate excludes the quantity eliminated through the "green drop" program which has been put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of early varieties is underway. The extra early varieties suffered brown rot damage.

Oregon has had good growing conditions with sizes larger than usual. Redhavens are being picked. Washington is harvesting Redhavens, Jubilees, Hale Havens and Dixie Reds in the Yakima and Wenatchee Valleys. Harvest of Elbertas and Hales will start about August 20-25. Idaho's crop is ripening but harvest will not get underway until the last week of August. The bulk of the Utah crop is expected to start moving about September 1. Colorado has a late crop this year.

PEARS: Production of all pears for this year is estimated at 33,486,000 bushels. On the basis of August 1 conditions, this shapes up as the largest crop since 1947, and about 4 percent above the national 1956 output. The three Pacific Coast States, which account for all but 9 percent of the United States production, each expect crops above last year. Outside of this major producing area, most States have prospects for smaller production than last year's crops.

Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 22,800,000 bushels--a small decline from prospects on July 1 but 8 percent above 1956 and a fifth above average. In California, harvest of Bartlett pears began early in July and has proceeded steadily with shipments to fresh markets in good volume. The indicated California Bartlett production is 5 percent larger than in 1956 and the highest on record.

Prospects for Bartlett pears in the Hood River and Medford areas of Oregon improved over last month and harvest is expected to be well underway by mid-August. The Oregon crop has responded well to favorable July weather which brought good sizing and quality. Oregon's prospective Bartlett production is 6 percent above 1956 and equal to the 1955 record crop.

In Washington, the Bartlett crop declined the past month because of blight and pear psylla. Cullage is expected to be heavy because of hail damage. Harvest in both the Yakima and Wenatchee areas is expected to begin about mid-August. The prospective production for Washington exceeds production in 1956 by 23 percent but will be well below average.

Winter pear production in the three Pacific Coast States, indicated at 7,830,000 bushels, is expected to be 3 percent larger than in 1956 and 15 percent above average.

In Michigan the indicated production for 1957 is down nearly one-half from last year's crop and a fifth smaller than average. Prospective production in New York is also smaller than both 1956 and average.

GRAPES: Grape production is forecast at 2,670,350 tons for 1957, slightly below a month ago, 8 percent below last year, and 10 percent below average. Production of European-type grapes in California and Arizona is forecast at 2,446,000 tons, 7 percent below last year and 11 percent below average. Prospective California production figures by kinds, with 1956 comparisons in parentheses, are: wine varieties 540,000 (569,000); table varieties, 470,000 (453,000) and raisin varieties, 1,430,000 (1,602,000).

Hot weather in June and July were detrimental to the California grape crop, particularly in the Desert areas. Harvest of earliest varieties of wine grapes is expected to begin soon after mid-August with peak volume about a week earlier than last season. Harvest of Tokays is expected to begin late in the month. Harvest of Thompsons for fresh market is past its peak in the Arvin district of Kern County but just beginning in Tulare and Fresno counties. Harvest of grapes for raisins is expected to begin in the early districts late in August.

Although hail has damaged some vineyards, an excellent crop is in prospect for the Yakima Valley which has the bulk of the Washington acreage. In the eastern producing States, both the New York and Pennsylvania crops are expected to be substantially below last year. Earlier freeze damage and poor pollination have lowered the set of fruit. In Michigan, 1957 production is expected to be 14 percent below the large 1956 crop.

Reported August 1 prospects for total citrus production in 1957-58 were not as good as on August 1, 1956. During July 1957 there was a sharp decline in condition of citrus, particularly in California. Insect damage, prolonged hot weather, and strong winds caused defoliation and a weakening of condition in many groves in California. This caused heavy shedding of small fruit forms which is giving a light set. The southern counties were the hardest hit. There is a possibility that later bloom can offset some of this loss of lemons, but off-bloom on oranges will not greatly change the outlook for that crop.

Arizona had a heavier drop than usual but there is a good set of fruit on the trees. Texas had hot, dry weather during July, but irrigation water for the trees has been ample. Trees are in good condition and the fruit is above average in size. Indications are that the fruit will be of good quality and that harvest will commence earlier than usual. In Florida citrus prospects were good on August 1 although condition was somewhat lower than on July 1, 1957.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The prospective production of plums in Michigan and California is estimated at 90,600 tons. Both States show gains compared with July 1, but the 1957 production promises to fall short of that of 1956 by 14 percent. However this would leave 1957 production moderately higher than average. California has a crop of good size and quality.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 171,000 tons (dry basis), unchanged from last month. This is 11 percent below last year but 3 percent over average. Harvest of French prunes is expected to begin in the early districts about mid-August.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is expected to total 79,800 tons (fresh basis), 21 percent below 1956 and 19 percent under average. The prospective crop in Idaho, Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon is 3 percent below last year and 23 percent below average; that in Western Washington and Western Oregon, 34 percent below last year and 15 percent below average. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin about August 20 in Idaho. In the Yakima Valley, harvest of early Italian varieties is underway.

APRICOTS: Production for 1957 in California, Washington and Utah is expected to total 198,000 tons, 1 percent above last year but 11 percent below average. In Washington many growers had small sizes on their Moorpark trees because of a heavy set and inadequate thinning. The combination of hail damage and small sizes resulted in heavy cullage. In some cases the small or damaged apricots were not even picked. Riland and Perfection varieties had sizable crops but did not have much cullage. The canning varieties such as Tiltons and Blenheims did not set well but the fruit showed good size and quality. The California crop is quite spotty but the fruit sized well. By August 1 harvest had been completed in all but the latest districts. In Utah the trees had about all the fruit they could carry, consequently the apricots did not size properly. Harvest had reached its peak about August 1.

NECTARINES: California nectarines made good growth during July. Harvest has been proceeding steadily, and will continue for 2 or 3 weeks.

AVACADOES, FIGS, AND OLIVES: Harvest of California's summer crop of avacadoes is moving along rapidly. The crop is expected to total less than last year's light crop. Extremely hot weather has caused some damage to the new crop (1957-58 season) now on the trees.

A heavy set of Calimyrna figs is evident in all districts of California. The size of the Adriatic and Mission second crops is about normal and trees are in good condition. Mission figs produced a heavier than usual first crop of fruit. The Kadota crop has been reduced because of winter injury and canker damage.

The California olive crop is expected to be light. Sevillanos in the Corning district are expected to have an exceptionally light crop. Conditions in other districts are spotty. The fruit is expected to go mostly to canners.

SWEET CHERRIES: The 1957 crop is estimated at 86,620 tons, about the same as the July 1 forecast, 27 percent above last year's short crop, but 10 percent below average. The Oregon, Washington and Colorado crops turned out better than expected a month ago. This a little more than offset declines in New York, Michigan, Montana, Idaho and Utah.

The crop in western New York cracked badly as a result of the late June rains and some growers suffered heavy losses, especially on the dark varieties. Some cracking from rain is also reported for Pennsylvania. The southwest and west central areas of Michigan suffered heavy losses from splitting and brown rot. Much of the Michigan crop was harvested as early as possible to avoid losses. There was considerable variation in size of crop for the several areas around Flat Head Lake in Montana. Some trees damaged by the freeze late in 1955 will apparently have to be replaced. The Utah crop was exceptionally good.

In Oregon, the valley crop was hard hit by rain and losses from splitting were very heavy. The hill crops, which matured later, suffered little or no damage. The Dalles crop in that State turned out better than expected. The Washington crop was above earlier expectations.

SOUR CHERRIES: The preliminary estimate of the 1957 crop at 142,520 tons is 43 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. The crop turned out above earlier expectations with gains in New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Idaho and Washington more than offsetting declines in Pennsylvania, Montana and Colorado.

In the Ontario area of New York, where wind damage proved less severe than expected, harvest was still in progress on August 1. In Michigan, July weather was favorable for adding tonnage. Moisture was adequate in all areas. Wind loss was below normal for the State although locally severe in southern Berrien, northern Van Buren and Mecosta Counties. Harvest was virtually completed by August 1 in the southwest counties but still in progress in the west central and northwest counties. In Door county, Wisconsin, harvest was nearing completion early in August. Harvest of the Idaho crop was virtually complete by August 1. The Washington crop matured well with good size, color and sugar content. Good quality is also reported for Oregon. The Montana crop suffered some loss from wind damage and mildew. Harvest in that State is expected to continue until mid-August. In Utah harvest was virtually complete by August 1.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 119 million pounds, approximately one-third less than in 1956, and 14 percent below average.

The decline from last year is in the improved varieties. August 1 prospects indicate more seedling or wild pecans than last year but fewer than average. Indicated total production of improved and seedling pecans is greater than in 1956 in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; unchanged in Florida, Louisiana and New Mexico; but smaller in all other pecan States. All States east of the Mississippi River except Florida had a light set of nuts. In South Carolina, heavy rains earlier in the season, together with a subsequent hot, dry spell, caused heavy shedding. Schley and seedling varieties showed somewhat better fruiting than the poorly fruited Stuarts. Georgia had a light bloom, and rains interfered with pollination. Scab has developed this season and caused considerable shedding. The crop is the poorest in southwest Georgia and improves northward and east. The overall prospects are for a crop only one-third as large as last year. In Alabama, Stuarts have a particularly poor crop. This variety makes up the major portion of the Alabama bearing acreage. The Arkansas crop varies by counties with some counties showing a bumper crop and others a near failure. For the State, as a whole, a good crop is in prospect. Louisiana expects a crop which will be slightly below average and about the same as in 1956. Production of improved varieties in Louisiana will be less than last year but there is an increase in seedling pecans even though hurricane "Audrey" caused considerable damage to the seedling crop. In Oklahoma the crop is expected to be only slightly below average despite an April freeze and rainfall during the period of pollination. Casebearers and webworms are bothering the Oklahoma crop, and recent hot dry weather has resulted in some shedding of nuts. Nearly all major producing areas of Texas show a good set of pecans. Heavy rains during the spring helped revitalize trees following several years of drought, but prevented many growers from spraying to protect against casebearers. As a result, both first and second generation casebearers have caused considerable loss of nuts.

ALMONDS: The California almond crop is expected to total 44,000 tons, only three-fourths as large as last year, but 10 percent above average. The crop showed satisfactory development during July. Harvest of almonds in the earliest areas was expected to begin the first week of August, about 10 days earlier than usual.

WALNUTS: Total production of walnuts for California and Oregon is forecast at 75,400 tons, 5 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. California walnuts have been damaged by hot weather and blight. While sizes are small in a few localities, in general nuts from the 1957 crop will be of good size. In Oregon, trees have made good recovery from the 1955 freeze. Trees show considerable breakage of limbs as the result of a heavy crop and the weakening of crotches by the freeze. More blight than usual is in evidence but it is not considered serious. There is a good set of double and triples, and the nuts are sizing well. The shell is fully hard and well filled.

FILBERTS: Production of filberts in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 10,800 tons, more than three times as large as in 1956 and 34 percent above average. Oregon weather has been favorable, the set of nuts is good and sizes are expected to be large. In Washington, filberts made good growth during July. In Clark County, there is a large crop, but elsewhere the prospective production is small.

POTATOES: Production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 31,510,000 hundredweight, about 1 percent above the July forecast but still 7 percent below the 1956 crop and 5 percent below the 1949-55 average. Continued hot, dry weather reduced field prospects in a number of Eastern States. However, this reduction was more than offset by improved prospects in Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and Oregon.

Harvest in Massachusetts and Rhode Island started about mid-July but movement was still light on August 1. Increased supplies are expected during August. Good rains fell on Long Island at mid-July and again at the end of the month. However, additional rainfall is needed on the South Fork. Digging of Cobblers was well advanced on August 1, with quality generally reported to be good. In New Jersey hot, dry weather during July adversely affected non-irrigated potatoes. Water supplies for irrigation have also been short on some potato farms. Harvest of Cobblers began about mid-July with sizes averaging much smaller than usual. Digging of Chippewas was begun about August 1 with sizes also reported to be below normal. Harvest of Katahdins is expected to get underway in early August. In Pennsylvania, harvest of Cobblers was underway in the southeast part of the State with yields running below earlier expectations. On August 1 additional moisture was badly needed. In Ohio, harvest will be completed in the southeastern part of the State in early August. Severe rainstorms in Illinois caused some damage to a limited acreage. In Bay County area of Michigan, the crop has made excellent progress all season. Harvest was about one-fourth complete on August 1. Growing conditions have also been favorable in Wisconsin.

In Idaho, harvest of Reds was well along on August 1. Digging of Long Whites, Early Gems and a few Early Russets was also underway. Harvest was expected in volume for Colorado about August 5. Favorable yields are anticipated. In New Mexico, July rainfall aided materially in the development of dryland potatoes. Irrigated potatoes in the Estancia Valley were reported to be making favorable progress. Harvest is expected during late August. Harvest of Reds in Washington was well advanced on August 1. Digging of White Rose was also underway both in the Yakima Valley and Columbia Basin. Harvest of a few Early Russets started in the Lower Yakima Valley. In Oregon, harvest of Reds was about finished on August 1 and digging of White Rose was well advanced. A small start had been made on Early Russets. In California, digging got underway in the San Joaquin Delta area during the week of July 22. Volume supplies are expected during August.

The fall potato crop is estimated at 154,903,000 hundredweight, 7 percent below the 1956 output but 3 percent above the 1949-55 average. In the 8 Eastern States, production is forecast at 58,350,000 hundredweight, 14 percent below 1956 and 5 percent below average. Most of the reduction in 1957 production is reported in Maine, New York and Pennsylvania. In the 9 Central States, production is placed at 36,310,000 hundredweight, 12 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. Most of the decline from 1956 is reported in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. In the 9 Western States, the 1957 fall crop is forecast at 60,243,000 hundredweight, 5 percent above 1956 and 21 percent above average. Most of the increased production forecast for 1957 is in Idaho and Colorado.

The Aroostook County, Maine crop continues to develop favorably. In the northernmost part of Aroostook County rains have been somewhat excessive, but elsewhere in the area from Caribou south, crop condition is excellent. Most Katakins were near full bloom on August 1. In Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, June and July drought reduced crop prospects. However, in New Hampshire and Vermont, prospects were considered satisfactory on August 1. Below normal temperatures during most of July and ample rainfall have been favorable for the development of the potato crop in Upstate New York. Freeze injury last Spring, however, damaged potatoes on some muck acreage, thus limiting yield prospects in some areas. A few Cobblers and Reds will be harvested in western New York during August. Prospects are considered below average for late potatoes in Pennsylvania. On August 1, moisture was badly needed in the southeastern, and in much of the central, southern and southwestern areas of Pennsylvania. However, the Potter County seed potato area has had sufficient rain in most localities.

In Michigan, stands are generally good but not outstanding. Moisture has been adequate. In Minnesota, the crop outlook is favorable. In North Dakota moisture has been adequate and the outlook is good. The potato crop will be largely dependent on moisture received during August. Prospects in Nebraska are favorable.

In Montana, growing conditions have been favorable so far this season. A larger part of the crop is being grown on irrigated land. In Idaho, the range in planting of the crop has been unusual this year. Planting progressed rapidly until mid-May when it was interrupted by an extended wet period. The balance of the planting was in late June. A number of late stands are thin because of seed rotting. The month of July was generally favorable for development of the crop. There has been an unusually heavy bloom on most acreage this year. In Wyoming, the potato crop is late, but earliest fields were blooming on August 1. In Colorado, fields are making satisfactory progress following a somewhat slow start. Harvest is expected about the usual time. Utah potatoes are making satisfactory progress. Water supplies in commercial areas are considered adequate. Crop condition is also satisfactory in Nevada. In Washington, prospects for fall potatoes were good on August 1. July was cool and very favorable for the development of the crop. Fields were in unusually good condition in Western Washington and the Kittitas Valley. Weather conditions were also favorable for growth and development of potatoes in all areas of Oregon. The outlook for fall potatoes is good in California. There was no serious frost damage in July this year at Tulalake, and prospects in this area are above average. About two-thirds of this year's fall acreage is located in the Tulalake area. Substantial acreages of fall potatoes are also planted in Monterey, San Benito and San Joaquin counties.

The early summer crop, based on August 1 conditions, is estimated at 8,898,000 hundredweight--about 6 percent below the July 1 forecast, 6 percent below 1956 and 11 percent below average. Small increases for Kentucky and Tennessee were more than offset by reductions in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Texas. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, continued dry weather during July resulted in a smaller harvest than expected a month ago. Yields were also reduced in the Norfolk area. In Delaware, non-irrigated acreage

suffered from lack of moisture during July. In Kent County, harvest was about one-half complete on August 1. North Carolina early summer acreage also suffered from drought during July. In Texas, some sheds will be through by the second week of August but moderate supplies are expected during most of the month.

SWEETPOTATOES: Based on August 1 conditions, sweetpotato production is forecast at 16,046,000 hundredweight, 5 percent below the 1956 crop and 3 percent below the July 1 forecast. The decline in prospects along the Atlantic Seaboard because of drought was partially offset by improved prospects in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. July was hot and dry in all sweetpotato growing areas of New Jersey and Maryland; therefore, the set of tubers is reported to be relatively light. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the shortage of moisture was partially relieved by a good rain during the latter part of July. Dry weather, however, had already retarded development of early fields. Harvest is expected to be delayed until about August 15. In North Carolina, vine growth is below normal at this time. Many fields have taken on a yellow cast as the result of deficient moisture. Dry weather has retarded growth in South Carolina. In Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky, moisture appeared adequate in the main producing areas on August 1. Some decline in prospects for Alabama and Mississippi occurred during July. In Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, good moisture conditions during July increased prospects. In Louisiana, the wet spring delayed transplanting and the crop is generally later than usual. Growing conditions were favorable during July. Some sweetpotatoes were harvested in July, but digging will not become general in Louisiana until the latter part of August. The California crop has had good growing conditions. Harvest in the important Merced County area is expected to begin during the latter part of August and should continue well into November.

HOPS: Production is forecast at 42,284,000 pounds, 10 percent above last year but 17 percent below average. Harvest is expected to be underway in all States by August 20. Not until the latter part of July was weather warm enough in Washington to promote the best growth of hops and control mildew. Early Cluster hops show considerable unevenness in development; but the Late Clusters have developed well. Picking is expected to begin 3 or 4 days earlier than usual and should start between August 15 and 21. Oregon yards show a good set. Some mildew damage occurred but apparently has been checked. Fuggles are expected to turn out better than last year, but Early Clusters are not as good as in 1956. California prospects remain unchanged from last month. Earlier in the season mildew had been heavy but high temperatures and drying winds helped clear up the mildew. Idaho hops are showing some hot weather damage, but prospective production remains the same as a month ago. Early Clusters are good, but Late Clusters tend toward a "top crop."

SUGAR BEETS: A record crop of 14,956,000 tons of Sugar Beets is estimated for 1957 harvest based on conditions as of August 1. This is about 6 percent above the previous record 1954 crop of 14,082,000 tons,

15 percent above 1956 and 30 percent above the 1946-55 average. The estimated yield of 17.1 tons per acre is 0.5 ton above the previous record set last year. Record yields per acre are forecast for Colorado and Wyoming and the per acre yield for Nebraska is estimated at only 0.1 ton below the record yield of 15.6 tons set in 1925 and equalled in 1956. Estimated yields for all other States are average or better.

Excessive rains caused some deterioration of the crop in the eastern section of the belt, but crop improvement in the irrigated States more than offset these lowered prospects. Irrigation water supplies are expected to be adequate to bring the crop to harvest in all except a very few areas, of which the Sevier Valley in Utah and the Yakima Valley of Washington are the most notable. However, the acreage in Sevier Valley was adjusted to meet this contingency and the beets in Yakima Valley enjoy sufficient priority so they should not suffer. In California, the fall planted crop is completely harvested and the spring planted crop is progressing favorably. Only minor insect and disease damage has been reported in localized areas.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed at the near record level of 7,516,000 tons is unchanged from July 1. Growing condition continued favorable in Florida. Although little rain fell in Louisiana after hurricane "Audrey" until the last of July, frequent showers and rains since then have provided ample moisture for present needs over most of the belt and cane is making excellent growth.

PASTURES: Pasture feed conditions declined more than usual during the month from the high level of July 1, but on August 1 were still 82 percent of normal. This is the highest condition since 1951. The condition was down 8 points from July 1 compared with an average decline of 5 points from July 1 to August 1. The August 1 condition was 12 points above that of August 1, 1956 and 4 points above average. Hot, dry July weather over much of the country depleted soil moisture supplies. It was especially dry in Northern and Middle Atlantic Coastal areas, in western Texas extending into eastern and southeastern New Mexico, in northwestern North Dakota, and in northeastern Montana. Most other areas reported pastures in good shape on August 1 but in some of these areas, they were beginning to show the effects of continuous dry weather.

Some rainfall has occurred recently in the very dry Middle and Northern Atlantic Coastal Areas, but it has not been sufficient to materially benefit pastures. Pastures were dry in most parts of an area extending from eastern Tennessee and Kentucky to the Atlantic Coast and up into southern Maine. The August 1 condition in the North Atlantic States was 65 percent of normal compared with the August 1 average of 74 percent and the August 1, 1956 condition of 89 percent. In the South Atlantic States the August 1 condition was 66 percent compared with the 1946-55 average of 78 percent and the August 1, 1956 average of 85 percent.

In the North Central States and extending into the northern Great Plains, pastures on August 1 were in good condition and supplying adequate feed. Most areas received sufficient moisture during July to maintain pastures in good shape. The only area in this section where moisture supplies were very short was northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana. The reported condition on August 1 was 91 percent in the East North Central States and 88 percent in the West North Central group.

In the South Central States, pastures were in good condition and supplying adequate grazing except in Texas where lack of moisture and high temperatures during July retarded pasture growth. It was very dry in the Trans-Pecos area and to a lesser degree in the remainder of western Texas. The condition of pasture in Texas on August 1 was 59 percent of normal, 13 points below the relatively high condition of 82 percent on July 1.

In the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States, pastures were reported at 84 percent of normal on August 1 compared with 70 percent a year earlier and the average of 78 percent. Pastures were generally supplying good feed in this section of the country except in eastern and southeastern New Mexico. Lack of moisture in northern Montana has caused pastures to dry up rapidly.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during July is estimated at 11,692 million pounds, 1 percent above last year and 2 percent above the 1945-55 July average. Production declined seasonally at the same rate as in 1956, but slightly faster than usual from June to July. Relative to population, July milk production averaged 2.21 pounds per person per day, the same amount as the previous year but below the July average of 2.41 pounds. The output of milk in the first 7 months of 1957 totaled 79.0 billion pounds -- an increase of nearly 1 percent from the 78.3 billion pounds produced in the same period last year.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents continued at a record high rate. It was 3 percent above the previous August 1 high of last year and 11 percent above the average for the date. Regionally, output per cow reached new highs for August 1 in all sections of the country. Increases from August 1, 1956 rates ranged from slight gains in the southern regions to 6 percent in the East North Central States and the West. Milk production per cow declined 10 percent from July 1 to August 1, the usual seasonal change. Compared with the August 1 average, output per cow was up from 8 to 13 percent in all regions. The smallest gain occurred in the North Atlantic States.

Crop correspondents reported that 73.9 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on August 1. This is above the 73.4 percent reported for the same date last year but below the August 1 average of 74.2 percent. However, reporters in the West North Central and the Western regions were milking slightly higher percentages of their cows than average.

Among the 35 States with monthly milk production estimates available, July output reached a record high for the month in 8 States -- Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Utah, and California. Conversely, milk production in July equaled or was a record low in 7 States -- Kansas, West Virginia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon. Wisconsin, the leading milk producing State, had a July output of 1,573 million pounds, followed by New York with 834 million; Minnesota, 805 million; California, 685 million; and Iowa, 619 million pounds.

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States,
July 1957, with Comparisons 1/

State	July average: 1946-55	July 1956	June 1957	July 1957	State	July average: 1946-55	July 1956	June 1957	July 1957
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.Y.	793	861	979	834	Ga.	106	103	102	104
N.J.	92	92	99	91	Ky.	257	266	280	278
Pa.	502	556	611	556	Tenn.	240	248	249	252
Ohio	519	526	565	519	Ala.	124	115	104	108
Ind.	371	346	377	353	Miss.	145	153	152	149
Ill.	493	464	502	482	Ark.	132	126	127	126
Mich.	512	498	534	494	Okla.	191	157	152	144
Wis.	1,488	1,510	1,803	1,573	Texas	307	263	262	262
Minn.	765	776	973	805	Mont.	61	52	56	52
Iowa	617	586	675	619	Idaho	129	143	152	143
Mo.	414	414	418	408	Wyo.	26	21	22	21
N.Dak.	211	208	224	201	Colo.	90	84	85	85
S.Dak.	159	148	162	156	Utah	63	68	73	70
Nebr.	239	224	245	226	Wash.	172	171	182	173
Kans.	236	196	210	191	Oreg.	129	118	123	116
Va.	188	192	195	195	Calif.	574	660	680	685
W.Va.	84	81	81	77	Other				
N.C.	150	154	161	162	States	795	893	965	927
S.C.	54	53	53	55	U.S.	11,428	11,526	12,533	11,692

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters fed a record high 4.97 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on August 1. This was 5 percent above the previous high for that date last year and 29 percent above the 1946-55 August 1 average. Quantities fed reached record levels in all regions except the South Central States. The amount of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow declined 7 percent between June 1 and August 1, compared with the usual seasonal decrease of 8 percent for the entire country. Feeding rates on August 1 were heavier than for June 1 in the Atlantic regions and the West, but these increases were more than offset by decreases in other areas.

The quantity of grain and concentrates fed per milk cow on August 1 exceeded the average more than a third in the southern and western sections of the country. By regions, the feeding rate was highest on August 1 in the North Atlantic States at 6.4 pounds per milk cow in herd. It was lowest in the South Central at 3.9 pounds. Feeding rates in other regions were 5.8 pounds in the West; 5.2 pounds, East North Central; 5.1 pounds, South Atlantic; and 4.2 pounds in the West North Central States.

On July 15, the value of grain and concentrates farmers fed to their milk cows averaged \$2.93 per hundredweight--4 percent below July 15, 1956 and the lowest for the date since 1945. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in July was \$2.99 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas, \$2.50. The milk-feed price ratio was up about 4 percent from mid-July, 1956 and the most favorable for the date since 1945. The butterfat-feed price ratio gained 9 percent from July 15, 1956 and was the highest July ratio since 1945.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,786 million eggs in July--1 percent more than in July 1956. Increases over last year were 5 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in both the West North Central and the Western States. Production decreased 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 1 percent in the East North Central and was about the same as last year in the South Central States. Aggregate egg production--January through July--was 1 percent above both last year and the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production in July was 17.1 eggs per layer, compared with 16.9 last year and the average for the month of 15.4 eggs. The West showed a 3 percent increase over last year in rate of lay, the East North Central, an increase of 2 percent and the West North Central, South Atlantic and South Central States, an increase of 1 percent. In the North Atlantic States the rate was about the same as in July 1956.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 279 million layers during July, compared with 281 million last year and the average of 285 million layers. Decreases in number of layers from July last year were 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Central States. These decreases were partially offset by increases of 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the Western States.

Numbers of layers on August 1 totaled 279 million as compared with 281 million on August 1, 1956. August 1 layers, compared with those of a year earlier were down 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the East North Central, and 1 percent in the South Central States. Increases were 4 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West North Central States. First of the month layers were about the same as a year earlier in the West. The rate of lay per 100 layers on farms, August 1, was 53.3 eggs, compared with 53.2 a year earlier and the average of 47.1 eggs.

<u>POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1</u>							
Year	: North Atlantic	: E. North Central	: W. North Central	: South Atlantic	: South Central	: Western	: UNITED STATES
<u>HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE,</u>							
	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>
1946-55 (Av.)	45,948	53,117	74,388	27,549	48,364	29,767	279,132
1956	52,890	54,189	70,952	28,247	41,027	34,085	281,390
1957	50,502	52,472	72,197	29,356	40,447	34,191	279,165
<u>PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1</u>							
1946-55 (Av.)	38,618	56,209	82,177	23,031	37,193	19,676	256,904
1956	30,604	44,889	69,522	16,802	25,558	13,419	200,794
1957	24,841	35,575	58,501	15,826	20,185	12,287	167,215
<u>POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS AUGUST 1 1/</u>							
1946-55 (Av.)	84,565	109,326	156,565	50,580	85,558	49,443	536,036
1956	83,494	99,078	140,474	45,049	66,585	47,504	482,184
1957	75,343	88,047	130,698	45,182	60,632	46,478	446,380
<u>EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS AUGUST 1</u>							
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1946-55 (Av.)	50.1	48.5	48.7	42.9	40.0	51.7	47.1
1956	54.7	53.7	54.1	50.2	46.1	59.0	53.2
1957	54.4	54.0	52.3	51.8	46.4	60.4	53.3
1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.							

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 were estimated at about 167 million; this was 17 percent below August 1, 1956. Decreases from last year were 21 percent in the East North Central and South Central, 19 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the West North Central, 8 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the South Atlantic States. The January - June hatch of egg-type chicks was 19 percent below a year earlier and the preliminary estimate of chickens raised on farms in 1957 is 18 percent less than the number raised in 1956.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled 446 million--7 percent below a year earlier and 17 percent below average. Decreases were 11 percent in the East North Central, 10 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the West North Central, and 2 percent in the West. There was no change in the South Atlantic States. On August 1 about 37 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with 42 percent a year earlier, and the average of 48 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-July averaged 32.1 cents per dozen, compared with 36.6 cents in mid-July last year and 29.0 cents in June. Egg prices advanced steadily during July through the week ending July 24. The price trend during the week ending July 31 was irregular. Wholesale shell eggs declined during the last week of the month in the East and Midwest while prices increased on the West Coast. Demand centered around the better quality offerings; because of hot weather quality stocks were limited.

Farmers received an average of 19.8 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July, compared with 20.6 a year earlier and 19.4 cents in June. Farm chickens averaged 13.2 cents per pound and commercial broilers averaged 21.4 cents, compared with 16.7 cents and 21.4 cents respectively in July last year. The overall movement of broilers was well above expectations over the fourth of July and post-holiday period. Supplies were well cleared and a general shortage of heavy birds occurred. Heavy weight broilers were scarce and processors continued to encounter difficulty in filling trade requirements through the week ending the 24th. However, during the last week in July, demand in the Midwest was light and dealers discounted to clear supplies. In the East, demand was only fair, while on the West coast supplies moved satisfactorily. Hen prices held relatively stable during the month. Movement was generally confined to small lots.

Turkey prices to producers on July 15 averaged 22.1 cents per pound live weight, compared with 28.6 cents a year earlier and 23.4 cents in June. The market position during July continued unsettled with prices irregular. Storage stocks of 91 million pounds on July 1 were $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the stocks a year earlier.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration was \$3.47 per hundred pounds in mid-July, compared with \$3.64 in July last year. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, and turkey-feed ratios were all less favorable to poultry producers than a year earlier. The broiler feed ratio was more favorable to producers than it was a year earlier.

CORN, ALL							
State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
Maine	35.7	31.0	34.0	464	341	340	
N.H.	44.4	40.0	46.0	542	360	460	
Vt.	47.1	45.0	51.0	2,821	2,655	3,009	
Mass.	48.9	47.0	49.0	1,639	1,316	1,372	
R.I.	42.3	42.0	38.0	300	252	228	
Conn.	46.3	49.0	43.0	1,855	1,911	1,763	
N.Y.	43.5	49.0	54.0	28,930	34,104	36,072	
N.J.	47.0	64.0	32.0	8,827	12,032	5,408	
Pa.	46.3	56.0	46.0	61,817	71,736	57,178	
Ohio	53.0	60.0	57.0	190,334	215,700	194,655	
Ind.	51.6	62.0	52.0	239,414	296,546	226,356	
Ill.	53.5	68.0	52.0	481,137	598,672	430,352	
Mich.	41.2	51.0	49.0	71,714	102,204	90,356	
Wis.	50.4	61.0	54.0	129,429	167,140	144,990	
Minn.	45.1	57.5	46.0	245,618	329,705	269,790	
Iowa	50.6	51.0	57.0	544,574	521,679	577,239	
Mo.	35.8	48.0	37.0	147,613	189,408	127,021	
N.Dak.	20.8	23.5	22.5	25,202	31,537	29,295	
S.Dak.	26.8	28.0	31.0	104,544	105,952	121,985	
Nebr.	29.2	22.0	36.0	207,417	116,864	175,932	
Kans.	24.2	21.0	28.0	58,182	32,067	41,888	
Del.	40.5	65.0	25.0	6,248	9,750	3,500	
Md.	44.1	60.0	35.0	21,134	28,620	16,030	
Va.	37.8	48.0	30.0	37,018	39,456	23,670	
W.Va.	40.2	50.0	44.0	9,512	8,500	6,512	
N.C.	29.4	41.0	32.0	64,145	80,688	59,200	
S.C.	19.2	21.0	23.0	25,089	20,475	20,631	
Ga.	16.2	24.0	24.5	48,978	65,064	64,435	
Fla.	14.6	21.0	22.0	8,873	12,180	12,254	
Ky.	35.6	46.0	38.0	76,995	84,456	59,318	
Tenn.	28.8	32.5	28.0	58,540	55,770	41,804	
Ala.	18.8	25.0	26.0	46,474	56,675	56,004	
Miss.	20.4	25.0	26.5	39,224	39,150	39,432	
Ark.	20.2	27.0	23.0	21,581	18,090	12,788	
La.	19.1	26.5	26.5	14,244	16,589	15,926	
Okla.	18.5	16.5	18.0	16,371	5,296	3,690	
Texas	18.4	15.0	23.0	43,882	27,465	39,169	
Mont.	16.0	17.5	22.0	2,756	2,992	3,652	
Idaho	54.0	66.0	64.0	1,853	3,894	4,032	
Wyo.	19.2	22.0	25.0	1,075	1,408	1,575	
Colo.	27.0	44.0	46.0	13,531	17,952	20,102	
N.Mex.	16.2	20.0	18.0	1,171	1,160	1,206	
Ariz.	14.9	33.0	33.0	525	1,485	1,320	
Utah	41.8	48.0	54.0	1,396	2,112	2,430	
Nev.	36.1	50.0	46.0	96	200	184	
Wash.	60.6	74.0	75.0	1,470	2,812	3,300	
Oreg.	45.8	60.0	61.0	1,290	2,400	2,318	
Calif.	42.8	67.0	65.0	4,637	14,472	15,600	
U. S.	37.8	45.4	42.4	3,120,484	3,451,292	3,065,771	

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Prelimi-	Average	1956	Prelimi-
	1946-55		nary	1946-55		nary
			1957			1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	28.0	31.0	34.0	10,624	9,610	8,534
N. J.	25.3	29.0	29.5	1,823	1,508	1,475
Pa.	23.4	27.0	26.5	19,425	15,579	14,522
Ohio	24.8	26.0	22.5	50,834	39,676	32,265
Ind.	23.7	30.0	25.5	35,497	35,580	31,161
Ill.	23.5	37.0	20.5	39,204	59,496	35,280
Mich.	26.8	30.0	28.5	32,201	31,290	28,244
Wis.	24.0	27.5	26.5	726	660	636
Minn.	19.7	24.0	22.0	1,304	888	726
Iowa	21.2	18.0	28.0	3,854	2,070	3,248
Mo.	21.6	30.0	22.5	30,959	49,800	38,092
S. Dak.	15.7	13.0	27.0	5,132	4,121	9,855
Nebr.	20.4	19.0	27.0	78,974	62,852	75,924
Kans.	15.8	15.5	18.0	194,916	143,282	91,512
Del.	20.2	31.0	20.0	1,060	961	580
Md.	20.8	27.5	22.5	5,620	4,730	3,645
Va.	20.6	27.0	19.0	7,588	7,236	4,693
W. Va.	20.3	24.0	21.0	1,264	960	651
N. C.	18.6	25.5	18.5	7,144	9,231	6,364
S. C.	16.8	22.5	18.5	2,847	4,028	3,441
Ga.	15.6	21.0	17.0	2,091	2,436	1,734
Ky.	18.1	26.5	20.0	4,751	5,486	3,980
Tenn.	16.0	22.5	17.5	4,063	4,612	3,412
Ala.	18.0	23.0	19.0	327	1,840	2,280
Miss.	22.4	28.0	25.0	383	504	4,050
Ark.	17.4	28.5	16.5	770	2,736	2,607
La.	1/22.0	20.0	18.0	1/374	700	1,890
Okla.	12.9	16.0	12.0	72,900	67,168	40,800
Tex.	10.8	12.5	15.5	47,339	26,388	35,014
Mont.	20.8	20.5	26.0	32,575	24,928	47,112
Idaho	24.6	28.0	31.5	19,903	18,536	18,554
Wyo.	18.7	18.5	24.0	4,757	4,403	5,424
Colo.	16.4	11.0	23.5	39,404	17,996	33,440
N. Mex.	7.6	8.0	16.5	2,526	912	1,732
Ariz.	25.1	30.0	31.0	617	1,740	1,705
Utah	17.1	17.0	21.0	5,264	4,352	4,410
Nev.	26.5	31.0	28.0	119	62	112
Wash.	28.5	29.5	37.0	60,845	38,792	62,271
Oreg.	26.8	31.5	36.0	21,666	19,593	22,824
Calif.	19.0	21.0	22.0	11,137	8,253	6,402
U. S.	18.6	20.6	22.2	862,471	734,995	690,601

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Wis.	24.4	26.0	26.5	1,422	780	874
Minn.	16.9	24.0	22.0	15,722	15,456	12,320
Iowa	19.3	17.5	23.0	277	175	184
N.Dak.	12.6	17.5	17.0	92,693	98,158	81,056
S.Dak.	10.9	9.0	17.0	32,308	11,376	25,789
Nebr.	13.4	12.0	16.0	827	192	224
Mont.	15.2	17.0	17.0	52,856	43,962	31,229
Idaho	32.0	38.0	39.0	19,625	20,444	18,681
Wyo.	17.0	15.5	20.0	1,409	698	720
Colo.	18.4	18.0	24.0	1,874	846	1,176
N.Mex	14.4	13.0	12.5	269	195	212
Utah	31.8	37.0	35.0	2,720	2,923	2,590
Nev.	28.6	32.0	31.0	352	352	434
Wash	22.8	29.5	31.0	11,213	21,034	6,634
Oreg.	24.8	31.0	32.0	5,147	6,014	3,232
U. S.	14.6	18.9	19.1	238,892	222,605	185,355

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
Minn.	13.6	19.0	21.0	647	874	2,310
N.Dak	11.6	16.0	16.0	25,774	19,600	25,088
S.Dak	11.0	8.0	16.5	2,629	1,040	1,815
Mont	1/ 17.2	18.5	17.0	1/ 2,940	18,093	9,809
U. S.	11.7	16.6	16.5	29,637	39,607	39,022

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

OATS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	38.6	56.0	45.0	3,145	4,088	3,420
N.H.	35.6	40.0	38.0	118	40	38
Vt.	33.5	39.0	37.0	807	429	444
Mass.	36.0	42.0	33.0	132	84	66
Conn.	32.4	39.0	24.0	91	39	24
N.Y.	38.0	44.0	51.0	26,820	24,684	33,201
N.J.	35.4	38.5	31.0	1,305	1,309	1,023
Pa.	36.2	38.0	40.0	27,393	28,918	31,040
Ohio	40.4	43.0	39.0	46,399	47,343	42,939
Ind.	38.6	45.0	35.0	49,527	56,250	38,500
Ill.	41.4	47.0	38.0	144,162	142,927	105,146
Mich.	37.7	34.0	41.0	50,672	34,850	41,164
Wis.	44.9	46.0	50.0	129,195	126,500	132,000
Minn.	37.7	39.0	46.0	188,798	167,583	191,728
Iowa	37.0	29.5	44.0	219,464	143,665	233,552
Mo.	27.8	31.0	30.0	38,430	42,129	36,300
N.Dak.	26.6	29.0	31.0	53,324	47,067	58,745
S.Dak.	28.3	20.0	38.0	96,289	46,460	122,702
Nebr.	24.6	12.0	35.0	57,392	15,588	54,915
Kans.	24.0	21.5	30.0	26,017	23,177	34,920
Del.	33.4	42.0	32.0	243	336	224
Md.	35.2	37.5	36.0	1,799	2,475	2,268
Va.	33.0	38.0	30.0	4,159	5,282	4,080
W.Va.	32.2	33.0	35.0	1,462	1,089	1,155
N.C.	31.9	40.0	30.0	11,451	19,680	13,860
S.C.	27.8	36.0	30.5	14,100	19,836	16,470
Ga.	27.1	33.0	28.0	11,683	14,289	11,508
Fla.	21.4	20.0	22.0	590	640	616
Ky.	26.6	33.0	26.0	2,067	2,376	1,560
Tenn.	27.8	33.0	26.0	5,634	8,184	5,928
Ala.	26.5	34.0	25.0	3,498	5,610	3,625
Miss.	31.2	45.0	39.0	7,655	15,345	14,079
Ark.	31.6	42.0	19.0	7,924	18,564	7,809
La.	28.0	31.0	25.0	2,235	3,472	2,375
Okla.	19.7	19.0	20.0	13,679	12,977	17,620
Texas	21.3	18.0	22.5	25,473	19,170	37,148
Mont.	33.0	35.0	34.0	9,438	7,070	9,758
Idaho	44.0	45.0	46.5	8,186	8,460	8,742
Wyo.	30.2	31.0	32.0	4,158	3,100	3,680
Colo.	30.4	31.5	35.0	5,228	3,717	5,880
N.Mex.	22.2	22.0	24.0	594	308	600
Ariz.	42.4	60.0	60.0	461	600	600
Utah	45.0	50.0	49.0	1,898	1,700	1,715
Nev.	40.9	46.0	46.0	262	230	230
Wash.	47.0	47.0	51.0	7,213	6,956	10,098
Oreg.	30.1	41.8	33.0	9,379	11,752	9,933
Calif.	30.2	32.0	36.0	5,446	6,304	8,028
U. S.	34.3	34.3	38.1	1,325,418	1,152,652	1,361,456

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N. Y.	16.2	14.0	16.0	99	112	96
N. J.	19.0	24.0	18.0	432	1,080	846
Pa.	17.4	18.5	17.0	400	388	374
Ohio	21.4	24.0	24.0	21,793	31,224	33,696
Ind.	21.8	24.0	21.0	36,334	52,128	49,245
Ill.	23.0	28.5	21.0	85,530	134,948	107,436
Mich.	19.4	21.0	21.5	1,987	4,200	5,117
Wis.	14.0	15.5	16.0	605	1,318	1,664
Minn.	18.2	20.0	19.0	22,682	52,540	50,711
Iowa	22.0	20.0	24.0	38,190	50,900	64,992
Mo.	18.0	20.0	18.0	23,005	39,120	31,680
N. Dak.	12.6	12.5	14.0	404	2,162	2,534
S. Dak.	14.8	11.5	18.0	1,232	2,576	3,348
Nebr.	20.3	11.5	25.0	1,456	1,748	3,625
Kans.	11.7	8.5	12.0	3,959	3,018	3,540
Del.	15.6	23.0	15.0	1,067	3,450	2,565
Md.	16.8	22.0	16.0	1,487	4,422	3,296
Va.	17.0	21.5	17.0	2,525	5,826	4,692
N. C.	15.6	21.5	19.0	4,286	8,944	8,531
S. C.	11.2	11.0	13.5	987	2,948	4,590
Ga.	10.1	12.5	13.0	305	1,038	1,248
Fla.	1/ 18.4	22.0	21.0	1/ 290	748	882
Ky.	17.2	22.5	18.0	2,051	2,992	2,466
Tenn.	17.8	16.5	17.0	3,092	3,960	3,400
Ala.	18.8	21.0	20.0	1,310	2,310	2,320
Miss.	15.6	16.0	15.0	4,988	11,712	10,215
Ark.	17.0	18.0	14.5	10,083	27,162	22,402
La.	16.2	17.0	19.0	779	2,295	2,318
Okla.	10.5	8.0	9.0	395	200	207
Texas	1/ 13.2	20.0	16.0	8	400	320
U. S.	20.2	21.8	19.8	271,689	455,869	428,356
1/ Short-time average						

RICE						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	bags 1/	bags 1/	bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,532	3,000	2,700	2/ 83	132	97
Miss.	2/ 2,600	2,850	2,800	2/ 956	1,254	840
Ark.	2,283	3,050	2,700	10,034	11,590	9,018
La.	2,010	2,600	2,600	12,075	11,700	10,530
Texas	2,365	2,750	3,050	12,491	11,000	10,614
Calif.	3,134	4,100	4,100	9,951	11,726	9,389
U. S.	2,355	3,030	3,000	45,279	47,402	40,188
1/ Bags of 100 pounds.						
2/ Short-time average.						

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	28.9	40.0	31.0	102	40	31
N. Y.	30.9	37.0	39.0	2,369	2,368	2,106
N. J.	36.0	39.5	41.0	638	988	984
Pa.	36.6	38.0	38.0	6,038	8,550	8,132
Ohio	30.8	35.0	29.0	1,266	3,780	3,132
Ind.	27.5	34.0	28.0	952	2,890	3,136
Ill.	30.4	36.0	22.0	1,471	4,176	3,190
Mich.	31.8	31.0	33.5	3,448	2,914	2,848
Wis.	36.4	36.0	38.0	5,346	2,628	2,052
Minn.	26.2	29.0	27.0	29,190	28,275	24,489
Iowa	28.1	22.5	32.0	740	450	864
Mo.	24.4	27.0	22.0	3,927	11,826	8,778
N. Dak.	21.0	23.5	21.5	51,303	71,675	77,378
S. Dak.	18.8	15.5	23.0	18,482	6,727	12,374
Nebr.	19.5	12.0	31.0	6,066	2,280	6,479
Kans.	17.4	18.0	22.0	5,334	10,404	15,268
Del.	30.2	41.0	30.0	354	574	450
Md.	33.9	40.0	35.0	2,604	3,520	3,220
Va.	32.9	40.0	30.0	2,980	4,720	3,480
W. Va.	31.9	37.0	33.0	376	518	429
N. C.	29.1	37.0	28.0	1,239	2,294	1,708
S. C.	24.0	30.0	25.0	475	990	1,150
Ga.	22.8	28.0	26.5	150	336	424
Ky.	25.6	31.5	24.0	1,870	3,276	2,520
Tenn.	19.4	24.0	19.0	1,501	1,992	1,577
Miss.	1/25.0	32.0	28.0	142	640	560
Ark.	21.6	27.5	18.0	227	1,265	1,008
Okla.	15.8	14.5	18.0	1,528	3,886	6,804
Texas	15.6	16.0	19.5	1,906	2,320	5,090
Mont.	26.2	28.5	27.0	20,939	29,726	43,659
Idaho	33.9	32.5	34.5	13,168	16,315	21,459
Wyo.	29.2	27.0	34.0	3,876	2,700	3,570
Colo.	24.6	25.5	30.0	11,943	7,752	15,510
N. Mex.	25.6	28.0	32.0	585	560	864
Ariz.	50.6	60.0	60.0	7,292	10,380	10,800
Utah	43.4	46.0	46.0	6,016	6,394	7,222
Nev.	35.4	38.0	41.0	703	760	697
Wash.	34.0	35.0	38.0	7,443	22,225	27,740
Oreg.	34.4	37.5	38.0	12,152	21,375	22,534
Calif.	34.0	37.0	40.0	55,408	68,006	78,680
U. S.	26.8	29.0	28.9	291,589	372,495	432,396

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE			SORGHUM GRAIN					
	Yield per acre			Production			Production		
	Average	1956	Prelim-	Average	1956	Prelim-	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		inary	1946-55		inary	1946-55		1957
			1957			1957			
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	19.2	20.5	21.0	260	308	378	---	---	---
N. J.	18.8	21.5	20.0	221	301	240	---	---	---
Pa.	17.2	21.0	23.0	270	504	552	---	---	---
Ohio	17.8	19.0	17.0	454	494	527	---	---	---
Ind.	14.8	20.0	15.0	1,028	1,260	1,275	46	80	490
Ill.	14.6	19.0	14.0	887	1,444	1,358	---	---	---
Mich.	14.7	17.0	18.0	831	765	900	---	---	---
Wis.	12.2	13.0	13.0	883	455	390	---	---	---
Minn.	14.5	16.0	16.0	2,205	1,584	1,184	---	---	---
Iowa	15.4	14.0	18.0	176	252	360	53	3,240	10,000
Mo.	12.6	17.0	14.0	551	765	840	875	5,610	12,500
N. Dak.	13.5	12.5	17.0	3,796	4,138	4,114	---	---	---
S. Dak.	12.6	10.0	21.0	4,067	2,130	4,074	528	1,581	3,255
Nebr.	9.5	9.0	15.0	1,968	1,674	2,850	4,213	12,446	51,772
Kans.	10.4	11.5	13.0	504	759	1,495	31,878	24,390	110,902
Del.	14.8	22.0	17.0	238	286	221	---	---	---
Md.	15.9	22.0	18.0	241	374	306	---	---	---
Va.	15.2	18.5	16.0	315	370	288	---	---	---
N. C.	13.2	15.5	14.0	271	403	336	950	2,160	2,208
S. C.	10.7	14.0	13.0	105	224	208	117	130	180
Ga.	9.6	11.5	10.5	61	138	136	1/ 428	780	644
Ky.	13.9	18.0	14.5	418	432	290	1/ 150	225	800
Tenn.	10.7	13.0	11.5	260	286	218	1/ 250	960	1,290
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	513	612	666
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/ 112	144	234
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	397	1,738	2,800
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	115	168
Okla.	7.4	7.5	8.0	508	600	912	9,842	6,164	10,692
Texas	8.0	8.0	9.5	237	136	304	91,020	124,202	180,572
Mont.	12.0	11.0	15.5	192	99	202	---	---	---
Idaho	14.8	16.0	16.0	62	80	80	---	---	---
Wyo.	10.3	10.0	14.0	64	100	98	---	---	---
Colo.	8.0	7.0	12.0	281	126	396	3,042	2,852	6,561
N. Mex.	10.2	11.0	13.0	49	66	78	4,105	3,488	3,984
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,026	4,320	6,000
Utah	9.6	9.0	12.0	55	45	60	---	---	---
Wash.	11.7	11.0	14.0	214	550	1,288	---	---	---
Oreg.	13.1	14.5	16.0	294	290	352	---	---	---
Calif.	11.4	12.0	13.0	98	120	130	4,902	9,828	12,100
U. S.	12.7	13.2	15.4	22,092	21,558	26,440	155,980	205,065	417,818

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	12.9	14.0	13.5	144	126	108
Minn.	10.0	10.0	8.5	12,004	9,950	6,936
Iowa	13.2	8.5	15.0	773	187	285
N. Dak.	7.9	8.5	7.0	16,018	30,388	25,277
S. Dak.	8.6	8.0	9.0	5,348	6,368	6,732
Kans.	6.5	7.0	---	249	14	---
Tex.	6.2	5.5	7.0	870	126	119
Mont.	7.5	6.0	7.0	586	450	560
Ariz.	1/ 25.6	22.0	38.0	351	22	38
Calif.	26.0	23.0	33.0	2,146	1,081	1,155
U. S.	9.0	8.8	7.7	38,627	48,712	41,210

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN

State	Planted			Harvested		
	Average	1956	1957	Average	1956	For
	1946-55			1946-55	1956	harvest
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	13,980	19,000	16,000	13,870	19,000	15,400
Ind.	22,320	40,000	26,000	22,320	40,000	26,000
Ill.	24,710	23,000	13,000	24,300	23,000	13,000
Mich.	3,080	4,400	3,100	2,950	4,400	3,100
Iowa	25,400	28,000	32,000	24,800	26,000	32,000
Mo.	12,710	12,500	11,500	12,290	12,500	11,500
Nebr.	10,790	12,900	11,500	10,250	11,000	11,000
Kans.	5,970	5,700	5,000	5,190	4,900	4,000
Ky.	16,970	17,300	11,700	16,080	17,300	11,000
Okla.	13,150	1,500	800	9,700	1,000	300
Tex.	3,290	6,200	1,000	2,820	4,400	600
Other States	1/ 12,889	8,700	5,100	1/ 12,557	8,400	4,800
U. S.	161,852	179,200	136,700	153,820	171,900	132,700

1/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado. Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Harvested	For		Average	1956	Indi-	Average	1956	Indi-
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55		cated	1946-55		cated
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	5	2.4	2.5	623	750	600	1,530	900	800
Kans.	8	4	8	247	190	275	1,060	400	1,100
Okla.	82	65	78	298	220	330	12,180	7,200	12,900
Tex.	50	28	54	292	210	370	7,250	2,900	10,000
Colo.	74	62	96	220	140	260	8,300	4,300	12,500
N. Mex.	43	42	48	224	220	250	4,900	4,600	6,000
U. S.	262	203.4	286.5	268	200	302	35,220	20,300	43,300

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition August 1		
	Average	1956	Indi-	Average	1956	Indi-	Average	1956	1957
	1946-55	1956	cated	1946-55	1956	cated	1946-55	1956	1957
			1957			1957			
				1,000	1,000	1,000			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.10	1.19	1.13	731	644	593	78	90	82
N.H.	1.28	1.27	1.22	379	293	274	78	86	72
Vt.	1.44	1.40	1.43	1,278	1,082	1,089	81	91	85
Mass.	1.60	1.58	1.49	498	398	367	73	85	44
R.I.	1.71	1.80	1.42	45	36	27	71	93	27
Conn.	1.72	1.80	1.38	425	385	296	77	92	23
N.Y.	1.66	1.71	1.84	5,618	5,367	5,703	74	86	76
N.J.	1.86	2.02	1.70	451	492	416	64	87	16
Pa.	1.52	1.54	1.50	3,431	3,466	3,402	74	92	61
Ohio	1.51	1.70	1.73	3,765	3,888	3,909	83	93	89
Ind.	1.48	1.76	1.77	2,603	2,723	2,662	85	92	96
Ill.	1.65	2.00	1.92	4,342	4,998	4,717	84	86	92
Mich.	1.44	1.66	1.63	3,477	3,696	3,434	82	91	92
Wis.	1.80	2.16	2.09	7,250	8,452	8,326	81	85	89
Minn.	1.62	1.97	1.95	6,289	7,582	7,649	83	84	92
Iowa	1.67	1.59	2.03	6,053	5,793	7,462	87	53	89
Mo.	1.22	1.30	1.41	4,142	3,523	3,990	76	75	84
N.Dak.	.97	1.12	1.15	3,432	4,460	4,484	81	77	78
S.Dak.	.83	.77	1.25	3,818	4,617	7,262	79	55	94
Nebr.	1.08	.93	1.38	5,368	5,331	7,854	80	50	92
Kans.	1.46	1.07	1.74	3,110	2,433	3,932	75	48	83
Del.	1.44	1.49	1.22	95	82	61	72	92	19
Md.	1.46	1.59	1.35	644	683	567	75	90	33
Va.	1.20	1.25	1.19	1,636	1,592	1,560	78	86	56
W.Va.	1.27	1.39	1.28	987	1,020	933	83	94	70
N.C.	1.02	1.06	1.08	1,253	1,107	1,119	77	81	76
S.C.	.85	.89	.99	517	486	490	72	64	69
Ga.	.65	.89	.87	706	616	604	76	81	81
Fla.	.86	1.52	1.58	95	200	207	82	85	90
Ky.	1.26	1.47	1.44	2,238	2,431	2,320	81	94	87
Tenn.	1.12	1.16	1.18	1,846	1,754	1,767	77	82	83
Ala.	.82	.94	.97	684	758	824	77	80	83
Miss.	1.15	1.22	1.28	905	908	952	78	75	88
Ark.	1.06	1.10	1.22	1,191	949	1,017	73	78	90
La.	1.23	1.18	1.34	434	461	509	78	69	88
Okla.	1.20	.87	1.20	1,806	1,232	1,697	73	52	81
Texas	1.02	.80	1.17	1,728	1,291	2,027	65	29	69
Mont.	1.15	1.21	1.28	2,678	2,691	2,963	82	60	82
Idaho	2.30	2.57	2.57	2,514	3,264	3,233	88	89	94
Wyo.	1.13	1.26	1.44	1,238	1,400	1,694	80	71	96
Colo.	1.60	1.69	1.89	2,255	2,234	2,643	72	46	92
N.Mex.	2.16	2.29	2.36	459	526	560	67	50	58
Ariz.	2.57	2.84	2.82	662	774	704	79	76	78
Utah	2.12	2.45	2.41	1,182	1,392	1,379	80	75	91
Nev.	1.58	1.86	1.89	597	716	718	86	93	94
Wash.	1.91	1.90	2.05	1,528	1,654	1,730	84	77	90
Oreg.	1.74	1.88	1.93	1,781	2,006	2,072	83	82	90
Calif.	3.19	3.27	3.32	6,016	6,822	6,692	77	82	83
U.S.	1.40	1.48	1.62	104,178	108,708	118,897	78	70	82

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.34	1.50	1.30	12	18	16
N.H.	1.86	1.60	1.60	18	24	26
Vt.	1.94	1.80	1.90	96	160	182
Mass.	2.18	1.95	2.00	54	80	84
R.I.	2.30	2.25	1.90	5	9	8
Conn.	2.38	2.40	1.90	90	137	114
N.Y.	2.06	2.10	2.20	1,273	1,930	2,103
N.J.	2.30	2.45	2.05	195	296	248
Pa.	1.92	1.85	1.80	866	1,432	1,435
Ohio	1.87	1.95	2.00	1,321	2,090	2,144
Ind.	1.89	2.05	2.05	1,077	1,681	1,697
Ill.	2.30	2.40	2.30	2,100	3,418	3,307
Mich.	1.58	1.80	1.75	2,009	2,617	2,443
Wis.	2.12	2.40	2.30	3,728	5,897	5,876
Minn.	2.17	2.40	2.30	3,322	5,640	5,782
Iowa	2.20	1.95	2.30	2,676	4,196	5,692
Mo.	2.44	2.20	2.50	841	1,179	1,435
N.Dak.	1.45	1.55	1.55	892	2,254	2,367
S.Dak.	1.48	1.20	1.85	1,401	2,644	4,360
Nebr.	1.94	1.50	2.20	2,803	3,297	4,932
Kans.	1.88	1.25	2.10	2,015	1,672	2,810
Del.	2.10	2.20	1.90	14	18	15
Md.	2.09	2.25	2.00	148	230	204
Va.	2.22	2.20	2.10	317	528	554
W.Va.	1.86	1.85	1.75	175	285	278
N.C.	2.03	2.10	2.20	109	174	191
Ga.	1.75	2.05	2.00	20	49	60
Ky.	1.96	2.40	2.30	459	703	708
Tenn.	1.91	2.00	1.95	279	328	355
Ala.	1.70	1.70	1.80	31	36	43
Miss.	1.90	2.20	2.40	41	33	36
Ark.	2.16	2.30	2.10	137	154	149
La.	1.92	1.80	1.90	44	47	51
Okla.	1.81	1.15	1.75	802	483	676
Texas	2.24	1.60	2.05	517	422	459
Mont.	1.63	1.65	1.75	1,305	1,591	1,738
Idaho	2.73	3.00	2.95	2,118	2,850	2,832
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.90	589	831	893
Colo.	2.18	2.15	2.40	1,501	1,653	1,882
N.Mex.	2.87	2.80	2.95	378	465	490
Ariz.	2.82	3.10	3.10	566	657	592
Utah	2.44	2.80	2.70	969	1,184	1,164
Nev.	2.80	3.30	3.30	305	393	386
Wash.	2.20	2.30	2.35	747	964	1,025
Oreg.	2.72	2.90	2.90	725	951	972
Calif.	4.64	4.50	4.50	4,762	5,427	5,319
U. S.	2.17	2.08	2.24	43,854	61,127	68,133

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY ^{1/}

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	Tons	Tons	Tons	tons	tons	tons
Maine	1.18	1.25	1.20	543	520	485
N. H.	1.40	1.30	1.25	239	205	191
Vt.	1.50	1.45	1.45	812	663	650
Mass.	1.69	1.60	1.50	308	235	216
R. I.	1.74	1.75	1.35	26	19	14
Conn.	1.76	1.70	1.35	215	156	123
N. Y.	1.62	1.60	1.75	3,679	2,974	3,124
N. J.	1.68	1.60	1.40	189	138	112
Pa.	1.43	1.40	1.35	2,394	1,889	1,804
Ohio	1.38	1.50	1.50	2,286	1,686	1,653
Ind.	1.29	1.45	1.45	1,174	796	757
Ill.	1.40	1.55	1.45	1,769	1,356	1,167
Mich.	1.30	1.40	1.40	1,326	1,032	949
Wis.	1.59	1.80	1.75	3,222	2,353	2,242
Minn.	1.42	1.45	1.50	1,424	1,014	986
Iowa	1.43	1.10	1.50	3,123	1,314	1,542
Mo.	1.10	1.00	1.10	1,251	498	504
Nebr.	1.16	.85	1.30	160	94	114
Kans.	1.22	.85	1.40	148	39	64
Del.	1.48	1.40	1.10	41	32	22
Md.	1.37	1.45	1.20	369	320	263
Va.	1.18	1.10	1.15	528	399	422
W. Va.	1.23	1.30	1.20	527	462	426
N. C.	1.13	1.15	1.25	122	133	154
Ga.	1.00	1.05	---	21	30	---
Ky.	1.24	1.35	1.35	512	579	579
Tenn.	1.15	1.15	1.20	202	210	220
Ala.	.98	.95	1.10	35	48	55
Miss.	1.16	1.05	1.35	62	97	124
Ark.	1.10	1.10	1.20	38	31	38
La.	1.20	1.15	1.30	59	62	66
Mont.	1.24	1.20	1.30	310	296	324
Idaho	1.36	1.45	1.50	168	197	192
Wyo.	1.16	1.05	1.35	129	147	197
Colo.	1.34	1.30	1.45	244	266	318
N. Mex.	1.33	1.25	1.45	18	9	13
Utah	1.60	1.80	1.80	58	90	95
Nev.	1.32	1.50	1.50	57	63	63
Wash.	2.03	1.85	2.00	396	363	412
Oreg.	1.78	1.75	1.90	248	292	336
U. S.	1.41	1.42	1.47	28,435	21,107	21,016

^{1/} Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.15	1.25	1.25	115	96	91
Ill.	1.07	1.15	1.20	136	77	96
Mo.	1.05	1.10	1.10	1,265	888	1,110
Kans.	1.08	1.05	1.10	99	50	38
Del.	1.26	1.35	1.10	25	22	15
Md.	1.24	1.25	.90	66	72	45
Va.	1.04	1.00	.80	480	356	299
W.Va.	1.06	1.15	.90	35	38	29
N.C.	1.02	.90	.95	497	312	314
S.C.	.87	.85	1.00	199	94	98
Ga.	.86	.85	.90	159	76	76
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.20	842	730	666
Tenn.	1.01	1.00	1.05	927	664	669
Ala.	.94	.95	1.00	124	142	142
Miss.	1.12	1.20	1.30	327	199	194
Ark.	.99	1.00	1.20	533	266	319
La.	1.22	1.20	1.45	109	56	65
Okla.	1.04	.90	1.10	107	50	46
U. S.	1.04	1.06	1.07	6,043	4,188	4,312

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.17	1.25	1.25	87	54	54
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.15	1,066	680	612
Mo.	.98	1.10	1.10	146	183	191
N.Dak.	.84	.85	.85	1,971	1,680	1,629
S.Dak.	.64	.50	.80	2,107	1,460	2,569
Nebr.	.70	.55	.80	2,150	1,598	2,417
Kans.	.98	.80	1.10	641	456	634
Ark.	.94	.90	1.10	165	124	144
Okla.	1.03	.80	1.00	430	278	361
Texas	.96	.65	1.10	176	91	176
Mont.	.79	.80	.80	631	514	524
Idaho	1.08	1.10	1.15	148	148	150
Wyo.	.80	.80	1.00	368	296	407
Colo.	.93	.95	1.05	375	209	260
N.Mex.	.74	.65	.75	18	12	18
Utah	1.17	1.20	1.30	115	90	88
Nev.	1.00	1.15	1.20	210	242	247
Wash.	1.27	1.20	1.35	65	67	68
Oreg.	1.11	1.20	1.20	333	326	326
Calif.	1.20	1.35	1.35	165	163	158
U. S.	.81	.73	.90	11,367	8,671	11,039

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	851	770	940	56	38	38
New York	1,008	1,220	1,150	1,424	1,452	1,150
Michigan	884	1,080	820	3,866	5,389	4,338
Total N. E.	910	1,104	873	5,350	6,879	5,526
Nebraska	1,527	1,500	1,700	1,062	915	1,037
Montana	1,449	1,650	1,650	205	198	182
Idaho	1,623	1,850	1,800	2,274	2,109	2,088
Wyoming	1,302	1,500	1,450	912	780	826
Washington	1,589	1,900	1,900	287	684	836
Total N. W.	1,529	1,704	1,719	4,742	4,686	4,969
Colorado	781	700	950	1,901	1,330	1,729
New Mexico	315	550	550	253	154	132
Arizona	481	430	500	53	26	10
Utah	450	200	800	44	18	88
Total S. W.	656	656	895	2,250	1,528	1,959
California:						
Large Lima	1,553	1,707	1,700	1,138	1,024	1,037
Baby Lima	1,498	1,747	1,750	844	559	350
Other	1,172	1,311	1,275	2,249	2,438	2,461
Total California	1,316	1,446	1,404	4,231	4,021	3,848
United States	1,058	1,215	1,152	16,573	17,114	16,302

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

(Clean basis)

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55		1957	1946-55		1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	892	1,300	1,200	38	78	84
N. Dak.	907	1,250	1,200	64	50	48
Mont.	1,072	1,240	1,300	88	62	52
Idaho	1,184	1,400	1,200	1,167	2,016	1,212
Wyo.	1,278	1,280	1,600	58	64	48
Colo.	844	860	1,100	93	77	165
Wash.	1,140	1,360	1,220	1,844	2,094	1,318
Oreg.	844	1,500	1,500	119	120	150
Calif.	1,046	1,300	1,500	112	91	60
U. S.	1,123	1,360	1,225	3,584	4,652	3,137

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED						
State	Acreage 1/		For harvest 1957	Yield per acre		
	Harvested			Average		Indicated
	Average 1946-55	1956		1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000			
	acres	acres	acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	136	118	105	1,572	2,080	1,800
N. C.	230	198	177	1,230	1,750	1,600
Tenn.	4	3	3	778	850	850
TOTAL (Va.- N. C. area)	370	319	285	1,353	1,864	1,666
S. C.	17	12	11	716	1,050	950
Ga.	750	522	527	803	1,090	1,025
Fla.	74	56	55	814	1,075	1,100
Ala.	320	214	212	790	1,010	1,000
Miss.	9	6	6	372	400	400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	1,171	810	811	795	1,062	1,018
Ark.	7	5	4	382	400	380
Okla.	192	70	115	602	725	670
Texas	489	175	315	500	500	650
N. Mex.	7	6	6	1,048	1,200	1,100
TOTAL (S. W. area)	697	256	440	534	576	659
UNITED STATES	2,238	1,385	1,536	818	1,157	1,035

State	Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	209,616	245,440	189,000
N. C.	276,616	346,500	283,200
Tenn.	2,840	2,550	2,550
TOTAL (Va.- N. C. area)	489,072	594,490	474,750
S. C.	11,898	12,600	10,450
Ga.	586,552	568,980	540,175
Fla.	58,176	60,200	60,500
Ala.	245,578	216,140	212,000
Miss.	3,449	2,400	2,400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	905,652	860,320	825,525
Ark.	2,617	2,000	1,520
Okla.	110,294	50,750	77,050
Texas	244,274	87,500	204,750
N. Mex.	7,477	7,200	6,600
TOTAL (S. W. area)	365,372	147,450	289,920
UNITED STATES	1,276,097	1,602,260	1,590,195
1/ Equivalent solid acreage.			

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre			Production		
		Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,216	1,560	1,300	124,166	137,280	87,100
North Carolina	11	1,152	1,525	1,275	309,670	346,175	216,750
Total Old Belt	11	1,170	1,535	1,282	433,836	483,455	303,850
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,338	1,760	1,425	450,126	496,320	309,225
North Carolina	13	1,309	1,700	1,450	111,330	119,000	79,750
South Carolina	13	1,316	1,700	1,600	162,280	173,400	124,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,313	1,700	1,538	273,610	292,400	204,550
Georgia	14	1,196	1,455	1,350	120,734	128,040	85,050
Florida	14	1,116	1,225	1,350	23,054	21,682	15,120
Alabama	14	944	1,165	1,200	496	641	420
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,182	1,415	1,349	144,284	150,363	100,590
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	1,255	1,625	1,388	1,301,856	1,422,538	918,215
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Va. Belt	21	1,141	1,260	1,225	12,475	10,710	8,698
Kentucky	22	1,124	1,590	1,350	11,756	13,833	9,585
Tennessee	22	1,255	1,605	1,550	29,345	29,853	23,715
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,214	1,600	1,487	41,100	43,686	33,300
Kentucky	23	1,080	1,450	1,100	12,703	13,340	7,590
Tennessee	23	1,078	1,415	1,325	2,954	2,830	1,855
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,079	1,444	1,138	15,656	16,170	9,445
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,169	1,501	1,361	1,69,304	70,566	51,443
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured:							
Ohio	31	1,332	1,620	1,600	17,080	15,066	14,720
Indiana	31	1,378	1,680	1,700	13,336	11,928	11,730
Missouri	31	1,101	1,310	1,250	5,361	3,930	3,500
Kansas	31	1,084	1,060	—	173	53	—
Virginia	31	1,696	1,920	1,900	21,524	19,968	19,950
West Virginia	31	1,351	1,560	1,400	4,097	3,900	3,360
North Carolina	31	1,690	1,850	1,900	18,517	17,390	18,240
Kentucky	31	1,320	1,620	1,575	386,515	335,340	322,875
Tennessee	31	1,364	1,620	1,550	106,536	98,820	93,000
Total Burley Belt	31	1,348	1,635	1,591	573,139	506,395	487,375
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	813	875	775	39,781	38,500	30,225
Total All Light Air-Cured	31-32	1,292	1,540	1,499	612,920	544,895	517,600

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - CONTINUED

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	Production		Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55
		Pounds	Pounds			Pounds	Pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured:									
Kentucky	35	1,215	1,640	1,400	15,213	15,908	11,060		
Tennessee	35	1,240	1,540	1,500	4,600	4,312	3,600		
Total One Sucker	35	1,220	1,618	1,423	19,900	20,220	14,660		
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,162	1,545	1,350	11,045	10,506	7,425		
Total Va. Sun-cured Belt	37	969	1,030	1,000	3,419	3,193	2,900		
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,167	1,514	1,336	34,365	33,919	24,985		
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:									
Total Pa. Seedleaf	41	1,546	1,700	1,550	49,752	51,000	46,500		
Total Miami Valley Types	42	1,486	1,650	1,550	8,544	6,600	5,735		
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-42	1,537	1,694	1,550	58,296	57,600	52,235		
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:									
Massachusetts	51	1,641			164				
Connecticut	51	1,608	1,880	1,550	14,320	7,896	5,425		
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,608	1,880	1,550	14,484	7,896	5,425		
Massachusetts	52	1,760	1,890	1,750	9,369	4,536	2,625		
Connecticut	52	1,653	1,970	1,650	3,359	985	495		
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,730	1,904	1,733	12,728	5,521	3,120		
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,470	1,650	1,550	11,472	6,765	6,510		
Wisconsin	55	1,468	1,750	1,550	16,386	13,650	12,710		
Minnesota	55	1,331	1,250		488	138			
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,463	1,743	1,550	16,875	13,788	12,710		
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,556	1,778	1,569	2/56,388	33,970	27,765		
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:									
Massachusetts	61	1,134	1,330	1,250	2,098	2,527	2,500		
Connecticut	61	1,059	1,300	1,150	7,317	7,800	6,900		
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	1,075	1,307	1,175	9,415	10,327	9,400		
Georgia	62	1,162	1,210	1,350	1,168	1,331	1,485		
Florida	62	1,187	1,280	1,350	4,452	5,504	5,535		
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,181	1,266	1,350	5,620	6,835	7,020		
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,113	1,290	1,244	15,035	17,162	16,420		
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,480	1,637	1,493	129,720	108,732	96,420		
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:									
Total Louisiana Perique	72	618	555	600	204	155	168		
UNITED STATES	All	1,273	1,598	1,426	2,148,368	2,180,805	1,608,831		

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.

2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

SUGAR BEETS							
State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average	1956	Indi-	Average	1956	Indi-	
	1946-55		cated:	1946-55		cated	
			1957			1957	
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	
Ohio	11.7	12.2	14.0	203	199	294	
Mich.	10.5	11.0	12.5	684	696	875	
Wis.	10.0	10.2	10.0	100	65	75	
Minn.	10.3	12.0	12.0	547	772	852	
N. Dak.	10.3	11.4	11.5	272	397	437	
S. Dak.	11.3	13.0	13.0	53	65	64	
Nebr.	13.6	15.1	15.5	732	848	914	
Kans.	10.0	14.9	14.5	62	106	125	
Mont.	12.6	14.8	14.5	695	754	812	
Idaho	17.8	20.7	20.5	1,358	1,549	1,763	
Wyo.	13.3	14.0	15.0	435	472	555	
Colo.	15.2	15.7	17.5	1,898	1,893	2,362	
Utah	14.9	17.2	17.0	481	462	493	
Wash.	21.6	23.2	23.5	465	707	799	
Oreg.	20.8	24.7	23.5	380	428	423	
Calif. 1/	18.8	20.5	20.5	3,081	3,517	4,018	
Other							
States	12.9	15.1	15.6	82	80	95	
U. S.	15.0	16.6	17.1	11,528	13,010	14,956	

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED							
State	Yield per acre			Production			
	Average	1956	Indi-	Average	1956	Indi-	
	1946-55		cated	1946-55		cated	
			1957			1957	
	Short	Short	Short	1,000	1,000	1,000	
	tons	tons	tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	
Louisiana	19.5	23.7	24.0	5,522	5,244	6,048	
Florida	31.6	39.8	41.0	1,222	1,241	1,468	
U. S.	20.9	25.7	26.1	6,743	6,485	7,516	

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1946-55:	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Eastern States:				
Maine	970	1,230	820	1,110
New Hampshire	1,026	1,540	830	1,200
Vermont	878	1,100	550	570
Massachusetts	2,524	2,940	1,640	2,700
Rhode Island	172	180	100	175
Connecticut	1,298	1,530	1,080	1,400
New York	16,515	19,700	14,100	16,000
New Jersey	2,575	3,000	3,100	3,100
Pennsylvania	6,358	6,500	5,400	6,000
Delaware	340	270	330	250
Maryland	1,192	1,260	1,160	1,160
Virginia	9,135	5,500	10,800	9,000
West Virginia	4,072	4,346	4,256	5,500
North Carolina	1,222	40	1,750	1,500
Total Eastern States:	48,275	49,136	45,916	49,665
Central States:				
Ohio	3,015	2,700	2,100	2,700
Indiana	1,384	850	1,750	1,590
Illinois	2,908	1,430	2,550	2,350
Michigan	7,812	8,300	12,000	10,500
Wisconsin	1,177	1,380	1,190	1,176
Minnesota	218	323	256	245
Iowa	188	200	35	200
Missouri	1,089	520	550	800
Nebraska	68	39	36	45
Kansas	343	3/ 230	50	280
Kentucky	304	60	445	231
Tennessee	328	64	400	250
Arkansas	440	35	725	65
Total Central States:	19,275	16,131	22,087	20,432
Western States:				
Montana	120	100	55	130
Idaho	1,516	3/ 1,630	1,380	1,500
Colorado	1,266	3/ 1,210	1,505	1,180
New Mexico	598	620	540	743
Utah	411	440	360	420
Washington	27,480	26,100	17,700	29,500
Oregon	2,625	2,350	1,820	2,700
California	8,401	9,440	9,260	9,370
Total Western States:	42,418	41,890	32,620	45,543
Total 35 States	109,968	107,157	100,623	115,640

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each States.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40; Idaho, 60; Colorado, 50.

3/ In 1955 includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.); Kansas, 12; Idaho, 30; Colorado, 25.

PEACHES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
N. H.	10	15	7	1
Mass.	76	105	95	8
R. I.	15	16	13	1
Conn.	144	155	145	25
N. Y.	1,316	1,400	1,030	170
N. J.	1,668	1,700	1,750	1,600
Pa.	2,439	2,900	2,340	2,450
Ohio	918	1,030	1,000	900
Ind.	424	90	425	304
Ill.	1,388	130	1,200	700
Mich.	3,270	2,300	2,600	2,650
Mo.	536	231	350	450
Kans.	121	108	47	155
Del.	150	95	70	65
Md.	465	500	400	410
Va.	1,439	^{2/} 470	1,500	1,700
W. Va.	616	800	650	825
N. C.	1,350	^{3/}	950	1,400
S. C.	3,122	^{3/}	4,350	5,000
Ga.	2,776	^{3/}	1,600	2,350
Ky.	310	²⁰	200	93
Tenn.	281	^{3/}	320	180
Ala.	593	^{3/}	600	485
Miss.	405	^{3/}	447	248
Ark.	1,530	^{3/}	2,250	1,190
La.	89	^{3/}	80	175
Okla.	306	15	200	30
Tex.	736	30	575	765
Idaho	318	500	270	150
Colo.	1,736	^{2/} 2,110	1,697	1,950
N. Mex.	168	150	97	104
Utah	573	480	360	580
Wash.	1,719	2,100	1,930	1,140
Oreg.	477	400	600	500
Calif., all	32,740	34,002	^{2/} 39,711	37,044
Clingstone ^{4/}	21,718	22,585	^{2/} 27,085	23,960
Freestone	11,022	11,417	12,626	13,084
U.S.	64,251	51,852	69,859	65,798

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): 1955-Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000; 1956-Arkansas, 195; Illinois, 48.

^{2/} Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1955-Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85; 1956-California, Clingstone, 3,167; Colorado, 63.

^{3/} Less than 500 bushels.

^{4/} Mainly for canning.

State	PEARS			
	Average		Production 1/	
	1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	50	60	52	43
N. Y.	521	700	510	450
Pa.	190	140	70	90
Ohio	152	80	45	45
Ill.	176	90	120	105
Mich.	821	950	1,200	660
Mo.	128	50	55	100
Va.	105	11	40	35
W. Va.	50	32	60	33
N. C.	113	10	71	83
Ga.	196	15	80	86
Ky.	75	10	65	41
Tenn.	91	5	130	100
Ala.	121	2/	42	59
Miss.	153	5	107	99
Ark.	93	5	86	31
La.	95	15	35	36
Okla.	89	5	36	20
Texas	216	20	123	195
Idaho	72	110	110	100
Colo.	181	150	225	145
Utah	185	200	310	300
Wash., all	6,214	6,450	4,550	5,390
Bartlett	4,510	4,600	2,950	3,640
Other	1,704	1,850	1,600	1,750
Oreg., all	5,518	3/ 6,050	3/ 6,490	6,780
Bartlett	2,163	2,700	2,550	2,700
Other	3,356	3/ 3,350	3/ 3,940	4,080
Calif., all	14,039	14,459	17,710	18,460
Bartlett	12,310	12,876	15,627	16,460
Other	1,729	1,583	2,083	2,000
U. S.	29,940	29,622	32,322	33,486

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in all other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Less than 500 bushels.

3/ Includes 60,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit in 1955 and 90,000 in 1956.

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
N. Y.	68,880	88,500	106,000	73,000
N. J.	1,430	1,500	1,200	1,100
Pa.	19,700	24,000	31,600	23,000
Ohio	14,070	17,000	13,800	12,000
Ind.	1,220	800	1,600	1,100
Ill.	1,920	1,300	1,300	1,300
Mich.	33,890	23,500	60,500	52,000
Iowa	2,100	1,500	900	1,600
Mo.	3,680	2,500	3,400	3,500
Kans.	1,120	500	100	700
Va.	1,045	450	350	350
N. C.	2,540	1,100	1,300	1,100
S. C.	1,200	800	1,300	1,500
Ga.	1,700	1,000	1,400	1,400
Ark.	8,280	2,900	10,300	2,900
Ariz.	2,310	4,500	5,500	6,000
Wash.	29,120	48,600	30,000	47,000
Oreg.	1,090	900	700	800
Calif., all	2,757,900	3,020,000	2,624,000	2,440,000
Wine varieties	589,900	601,000	569,000	540,000
Table varieties	596,900	709,000	453,000	470,000
Raisin varieties	1,571,100	1,710,000	1,602,000	1,430,000
Raisins ^{2/}	230,150	225,000	200,000	---
Not dried	650,500	810,000	802,000	---
U. S.	2,953,875	3,241,350	2,895,250	2,670,350

^{1/} For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/} Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1/				
	Average 1946-55	1954	1955	1956	1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:					
California, all	75	81	74	74	59
Navels & Misc. 2/	73	78	68	75	61
Valencias	76	83	78	73	57
Florida, all	72	75	69	72	76
Early & Midseason	73	76	69	72	75
Valencias	71	73	68	72	77
Texas, all	52	73	58	70	74
Early & Midseason 2/	52	73	59	71	75
Valencias	50	72	54	66	71
Arizona, all	71	80	74	79	85
Navels & Misc. 2/	70	79	71	76	84
Valencias	72	81	76	82	87
Louisiana, all 2/	60	66	74	72	87
5 States	73	78	72	73	67
TANGERINES:					
Florida	64	70	62	67	63
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	65	62	68	65	64
Seedless	68	67	70	67	67
Other	63	58	66	63	62
Texas, all	43	68	44	68	62
Arizona, all	72	81	72	81	85
California, all	78	81	81	76	72
Desert Valleys	81	80	85	78	81
Other	77	81	79	75	67
4 States	58	67	60	68	65
LEMONS:					
California	74	75	80	69	61
LIMES:					
Florida	72	90	80	80	59

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES				
Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average	1955	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:	Fresh Basis			
California	202,500	253,000	186,000	176,000
Washington	16,670	21,000	7,700	14,200
Utah	5,170	7,400	2,200	8,600
3 States	224,340	281,400	195,900	198,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	6,030	5,200	4,900	6,600
California	2/ 79,900	2/ 86,000	2/ 100,000	84,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,050	22,200	25,500	23,500
Washington, all	20,050	25,000	17,000	18,700
Eastern	15,840	21,000	14,200	15,000
Western	4,210	4,000	2,800	3,700
Oregon, all	56,270	52,600	59,000	37,600
Eastern	12,740	15,600	500	600
Western	43,530	37,000	58,500	37,000
		Dry Basis 3/		
California	166,400	131,000	193,000	171,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 and 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1955- Apricots, Washington 3,200; Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Washington, 200; Eastern Oregon, 700. 1956- Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1955- Plums, California, 2,000. 1956- Plums, California, 4,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS						
Crop and State	Condition August 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1956	1957	Average:	1956	Indicated
	1946-55			1946-55:		1957
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	59	62	74	6,940	2/ 10,800	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried):				3/ 29,060	3/ 25,000	---
Not dried):	84	92	88	12,700	12,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	---	61	88	15,550	19,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	54	71	43	45,800	66,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	39,960	58,600	44,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	7,280	2,900	10,500
Washington	---	---	---	796	140	300
2 States	---	---	---	8,076	3,040	10,800
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	65,990	69,000	70,000
Oregon	---	---	---	7,330	2,800	5,400
2 States	---	---	---	73,320	71,800	75,400

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 1,125 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average 1946-55	1955	1956	Indicated 1957
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,030	6,600	1,600	2,300
Pennsylvania	1,150	1,300	300	800
Ohio	350	310	240	250
Michigan	7,070	7,500	8,000	12,000
4 Great Lake States	12,600	15,710	10,140	15,350
Montana	1,169	1,500	160	1,900
Idaho	2,933	3,700	520	2,150
Colorado	598	580	550	420
Utah	3,454	3,100	1,700	4,900
Washington	22,830	2/ 23,500	5,700	13,000
Oregon	22,760	31,000	15,200	17,000
California	30,400	34,000	34,300	31,900
7 Western States	84,144	97,380	58,130	71,270
11 States	96,744	113,090	68,270	86,620

State	Sour varieties			
New York	21,810	31,200	14,400	22,600
Pennsylvania	8,200	13,000	8,400	11,500
Ohio	1,792	1,800	1,800	1,700
Michigan	68,150	71,000	55,000	82,000
Wisconsin	15,560	21,700	10,300	12,000
5 Great Lake States	115,512	138,700	89,900	129,800
Montana	303	520	50	480
Idaho	643	1,400	850	1,540
Colorado	2,270	1,200	1,900	1,400
Utah	2,220	1,500	2,500	2,800
Washington	2,620	2,400	1,700	2,800
Oregon	2,780	3,800	3,000	3,700
6 Western States	10,836	10,820	10,040	12,720
11 States	126,348	149,520	99,940	142,520

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Idaho 200 (sweet) and Washington 1,000 (sweet).

2/ Includes 1,000 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties ^{1/}			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Average	1956	Indicated	Average	1956	Indicated
	1946-55	1956	1957	1946-55	1956	1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
N. C.	1,760	2,300	1,450	220	300	150
S. C.	2,670	7,260	2,900	476	1,340	600
Ga.	27,472	51,000	15,500	5,474	9,000	4,500
Fla.	2,873	2,200	2,400	2,022	1,800	1,600
Ala.	12,122	24,500	6,000	2,734	6,000	3,000
Miss.	3,918	6,100	3,600	4,342	6,000	3,400
Ark.	879	850	1,800	3,875	2,950	5,100
La.	3,275	3,600	2,000	11,600	10,400	12,000
Okla.	1,611	600	2,000	18,299	6,500	17,500
Texas	4,553	4,400	4,800	26,587	23,100	25,200
N. Mex.	^{2/} 2,624	3,500	3,500			
U. S.	62,970	106,310	45,950	75,630	67,390	73,050

State	All Pecans		
	Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
N. C.	1,981	2,600	1,600
S. C.	3,146	8,600	3,500
Ga.	32,946	60,000	20,000
Fla.	4,895	4,000	4,000
Ala.	14,856	30,500	9,000
Miss.	8,260	12,100	7,000
Ark.	4,754	3,800	6,900
La.	14,875	14,000	14,000
Okla.	19,910	7,100	19,500
Texas	31,140	27,500	30,000
N. Mex.	^{2/} 2,624	3,500	3,500
U. S.	138,599	173,700	119,000

^{1/} Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.^{2/} Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-55	1956	For harvest 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indi- cated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.0	16.0	24.0	161	173	135	1,787	2,768	2/3,240
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	45.0	153.6	155.6	151.3	3,554	5,260	6,810
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	26.0	162	168	135	2,470	3,528	2/3,510
-Other	4.3	4.7	5.5	105	100	130	455	470	2/ 715
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	60	184	24	18
Total E.Spring	23.7	26.1	31.8	131.4	154.1	133.4	3,110	4,022	4,243
LATE SPRING:									
N. Car.	27.1	23.3	25.0	102	100	100	2,738	2,330	2,500
S. Car.	11.7	8.0	7.8	79	82	100	922	656	780
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	58	191	128	116
Ala.-Baldwin Co.	18.8	15.4	17.0	91	112	125	1,765	1,725	2,125
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	48	589	425	408
Miss.	11.3	9.5	9.5	39	39	45	444	370	428
Ark.	15.7	9.5	8.8	49	54	48	770	513	422
La.	11.8	8.3	8.8	40	49	58	467	407	510
Okla.	6.5	4.8	4.3	50	47	43	325	226	185
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	60	513	410	546
Ariz.	4.6	4.3	6.5	224	250	230	1,045	1,075	1,495
Calif.	66.1	63.0	67.0	260	255	285	17,084	16,065	19,095
Total L.Spring	201.7	165.9	174.3	133.8	146.7	134.1	26,853	24,330	28,610
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.9	10.0	5.0	63	70	65	820	700	585
Kans.	5.2	2.2	2.3	51	53	75	277	117	172
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.0	135	185	175	853	1,665	1,575
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.8	97	105	95	409	315	266
Va.-East.Shore	20.4	19.7	20.9	125	138	103	2,576	2,719	2,152
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	70	438	280	203
-Other	8.6	7.3	6.5	65	58	55	560	423	358
N. Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	65	878	611	618
Ga.	4.0	2.8	2.8	36	36	40	142	101	112
Ky.	19.9	15.0	14.4	55	60	63	1,096	900	907
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	12.0	57	56	65	1,114	728	780
Texas	6.1	5.9	7.8	139	160	150	818	944	1,170
Total E.Summer	124.9	100.1	99.9	80.2	94.9	89.1	9,980	9,503	8,898
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.8	2.1	2.1	138	165	135	385	346	284
R. I.	1.4	1.3	1.5	137	150	115	188	195	172
N. Y.- L. I. 3/	24.1	20.0	19.0	151	205	180	4,525	4,100	3,420
N. J.	29.1	17.0	16.0	150	210	150	4,372	3,570	2,400
Pa.	6.4	4.3	4.5	131	170	130	846	731	585
Ohio	9.5	7.2	7.6	128	145	140	1,209	1,044	1,064
Ind.	7.4	4.0	3.8	106	115	110	786	460	418
Ill.	6.5	3.5	3.5	60	70	53	387	245	186
Mich.	7.8	6.1	6.0	91	110	125	705	671	750
Wis.	20.1	22.4	26.0	124	145	145	2,477	3,248	3,770
Minn.	5.2	5.0	4.8	121	160	155	627	800	744

See Footnotes on page 55

POTATOES, IRISH (Continued)

Seasonal group and State	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average:	1956 1/	For	Average:	1956 1/	Indi-	Average:	1956 1/	Indi-
	1949-55:	1956 1/	harvest:	1949-55:	1956 1/	cated	1949-55:	1956 1/	cated
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Nebr.	7.3	5.0	4.8	89	85	100	644	425	480
Md.	3.6	2.3	2.1	68	85	65	246	196	136
Va.	5.8	4.7	4.9	69	77	80	396	362	392
W. Va.	15.1	12.0	11.0	64	65	63	966	780	693
N. Car.	5.1	4.3	4.3	75	90	110	376	387	473
Idaho	9.3	9.2	10.5	204	220	210	1,904	2,024	2,205
Wyo.	1.2	1.2	1.2	204	240	190	248	288	228
Colo.	10.0	10.6	10.6	219	250	240	2,190	2,650	2,544
N. Mex.	1.0	1.5	2.0	85	150	175	87	225	350
Wash.	16.1	23.0	20.0	255	260	250	4,099	5,980	5,000
Oreg.	10.1	10.0	10.5	192	205	215	1,930	2,050	2,258
Calif.	13.2	11.0	10.2	262	290	290	3,449	3,190	2,958
Total L. Summer	188.0	187.7	186.9	152.7	181.0	168.6	33,042	33,967	31,510
FALL:									
Maine	136.4	147.0	138.0	251	284	260	34,136	41,748	35,880
N. H.	3.5	2.3	2.0	155	180	160	546	414	320
Vt.	4.3	2.8	2.3	136	160	150	577	448	345
Mass.	5.8	4.7	4.8	148	175	145	851	822	696
R. I.	3.3	3.5	3.7	196	205	160	646	718	592
Conn.	8.2	6.2	6.5	171	200	150	1,391	1,240	975
N. Y.-L.I. 3/	27.6	31.0	31.0	197	240	200	5,504	7,440	6,200
-Upstate	55.1	38.0	34.0	158	190	185	8,690	7,220	6,290
Pa.	62.7	46.7	45.5	141	165	155	8,839	7,706	7,052
8 Eastern-Fall	307.0	282.2	267.8	199.1	240.1	217.9	61,179	67,756	58,350
Ohio	16.2	12.5	11.5	145	155	160	2,356	1,938	1,840
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.6	188	200	200	1,150	1,120	1,120
Mich.	61.4	46.0	44.0	111	160	135	6,756	7,360	5,940
Wis.	37.6	25.6	22.0	132	155	150	4,929	3,968	3,300
Minn.	78.4	80.0	80.0	104	130	110	8,130	10,400	8,800
Iowa	8.9	6.0	6.0	72	72	80	638	432	480
N. Dak.	95.6	93.0	99.0	108	138	120	10,362	12,834	11,880
S. Dak.	12.4	9.5	9.5	77	100	80	941	950	760
Nebr.	23.7	15.1	14.6	149	150	150	3,555	2,265	2,190
9 Central-Fall	340.3	293.3	292.2	114.1	140.7	124.3	38,818	41,267	36,310
Mont.	10.2	8.9	8.3	130	150	150	1,324	1,335	1,245
Idaho	143.6	168.0	175.0	178	185	185	25,615	31,080	32,375
Wyo.	4.8	4.7	4.3	126	150	150	602	705	645
Colo.	43.8	42.4	42.4	186	178	210	8,157	7,547	8,904
Utah	11.1	9.6	9.7	149	170	170	1,644	1,632	1,649
Nev.	1.5	1.8	2.0	175	240	250	263	432	500
Wash.	13.8	19.0	19.0	223	225	230	3,095	4,275	4,370
Oreg.	25.3	27.0	26.0	221	240	245	5,553	6,480	6,370
Calif.	16.6	15.0	15.5	223	275	270	3,670	4,125	4,185
9 Western-Fall	270.6	296.4	302.2	184.4	194.4	199.3	49,922	57,611	60,243
Total Fall	917.8	871.9	862.2	163.4	191.1	179.7	149,919	166,634	151,903
U. S.	1,508.8		1,400.1		175.9		226,458		234,974
	1,385.5			150.4		167.8	243,716		

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter-Florida, 290; Early Spring-Florida-Hastings, 81; Florida-Other, 30. 3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1957 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1954-56 average percentages.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1949-55	1956	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
N. J.	87	95	75	1,366	1,520	1,200
Mo.	54	55	60	144	121	120
Kans.	47	43	60	52	39	72
Md.	96	100	80	521	400	360
Va.	76	78	75	1,287	1,318	1,305
N. C.	59	66	58	2,690	2,376	2,204
S. C.	49	52	53	1,522	884	795
Ga.	41	46	48	1,264	736	624
Fla.	44	45	45	204	112	90
Ky.	49	55	53	308	275	265
Tenn.	53	55	53	746	605	530
Ala.	41	50	51	987	700	714
Miss.	45	44	48	1,190	880	960
Ark.	43	46	50	349	239	245
La.	54	60	57	4,982	5,100	4,503
Okla.	44	57	50	139	114	90
Texas	43	33	60	1,471	627	1,020
Calif.	68	73	73	773	876	949
U. S.	54.0	59.4	58.6	20,179	16,922	16,046

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957	Average 1946-55	1956	Indicated 1957
				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Idaho	1,802	1,980	1,700	2,070	3,564	4,080
Wash.	1,686	1,720	1,630	22,542	22,876	24,776
Oreg.	1,083	1,260	1,270	13,622	4,788	5,588
Calif.	1,564	1,350	1,400	12,847	7,155	7,840
U. S.	1,446	1,586	1,532	51,080	38,383	42,284

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS

MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	August 1, 1946-55	av.: August 1, 1956	August 1, 1957	August 1, 1946-55	av.: August 1, 1956	August 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	19.5	22.0	23.6	82.3	82.7	82.5
N.H.	19.0	20.1	22.2	78.6	77.9	78.1
Vt.	17.8	19.4	19.5	80.6	78.6	78.8
Mass.	20.1	23.2	22.8	80.4	82.9	80.0
Conn.	19.2	21.7	20.9	77.4	78.2	76.3
N.Y.	20.8	21.7	22.3	80.6	78.3	78.3
N.J.	21.6	22.2	22.6	79.9	77.1	80.6
Pa.	20.0	21.5	21.8	80.5	78.6	79.3
N.Atl.	20.25	21.64	21.95	80.1	78.4	79.2
Ohio	20.1	22.3	22.0	78.2	77.2	79.5
Ind.	19.6	20.4	22.6	76.5	74.6	77.8
Ill.	18.8	21.1	22.4	73.2	73.5	75.9
Mich.	22.0	23.4	24.5	83.8	82.3	82.1
Wis.	21.0	21.1	22.7	84.5	81.2	82.4
E.N.Cent.	20.55	21.56	22.84	81.1	78.8	80.3
Minn.	18.9	19.7	20.4	79.2	79.6	79.2
Iowa	18.9	20.6	21.6	73.0	74.6	76.1
Mo.	15.8	17.6	17.4	70.4	70.0	67.5
N.Dak.	18.1	18.9	18.4	73.9	72.9	72.5
S.Dak.	15.8	17.7	17.9	69.6	72.8	72.2
Nebr.	18.0	18.2	19.2	72.7	70.9	70.3
Kans.	16.0	17.5	17.7	68.1	67.3	68.1
W.N.Cent.	17.51	18.78	19.12	73.0	73.3	73.2
Md.	18.4	20.5	19.8	74.5	73.6	73.4
Va.	16.4	19.3	18.9	70.5	71.4	71.5
W.Va.	15.7	16.7	16.0	73.6	72.9	71.0
N.C.	15.0	16.6	16.7	72.4	70.9	69.7
S.C.	12.5	13.7	14.5	67.8	67.4	68.1
Ga.	10.4	11.9	11.9	59.0	59.8	57.2
S.Atl.	14.62	16.51	16.52	68.9	69.1	68.4
Ky.	15.1	15.5	16.4	70.5	67.5	69.9
Tenn.	13.6	14.6	14.6	71.6	68.6	68.0
Ala.	9.9	10.2	9.9	58.2	55.4	54.5
Miss.	9.0	10.0	9.2	60.3	61.2	60.4
Ark.	10.6	12.4	12.9	60.6	61.4	60.7
La.	7.5	8.5	7.9	47.2	51.7	52.1
Okla.	12.3	14.2	13.5	62.1	62.1	61.2
Texas	9.5	10.4	11.1	56.1	54.4	55.6
S.Cent.	11.60	12.84	12.90	62.8	61.6	61.7
Mont.	19.6	20.1	20.9	73.4	72.4	73.4
Idaho	22.2	23.5	24.0	80.2	80.3	81.8
Wyo.	20.5	20.2	20.4	73.7	71.2	68.7
Colo.	18.6	21.9	21.1	74.4	78.6	75.5
Utah	21.8	25.3	26.4	80.0	77.2	78.0
Wash.	23.1	23.1	24.9	81.8	79.9	79.7
Oreg.	21.3	22.4	22.6	81.2	82.0	82.0
Calif.	22.3	25.1	26.2	79.0	80.8	80.8
West.	21.36	22.81	24.17	78.7	78.6	79.6
U.S.	17.60	19.00	19.58	74.2	73.4	73.9

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, AUGUST 1, 1957,
WITH COMPARISONS 1/

State and division	August 1, : av. 1946-55:	August 1, : 1955	August 1, : 1956	August 1, : 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.9
New Hampshire	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.2
Vermont	4.1	4.2	4.4	5.0
Massachusetts	5.2	5.3	6.0	6.5
Connecticut	5.4	5.6	6.1	7.2
New York	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.0
New Jersey	6.9	7.4	6.6	7.4
Pennsylvania	6.1	6.7	6.8	7.4
North Atlantic	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.4
Ohio	4.8	5.2	5.8	5.7
Indiana	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.5
Illinois	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.7
Michigan	4.5	5.3	5.4	6.3
Wisconsin	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.5
East North Central	4.2	4.6	4.8	5.2
Minnesota	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.8
Iowa	4.0	5.0	5.5	4.9
Missouri	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.8
North Dakota	2.5	2.7	3.5	3.3
South Dakota	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.7
Nebraska	3.2	3.8	3.3	3.8
Kansas	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.6
West North Central	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.2
Maryland	5.7	6.0	6.8	7.5
Virginia	3.8	4.3	4.3	5.7
West Virginia	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.4
North Carolina	4.2	4.9	5.2	5.0
South Carolina	3.5	4.2	5.5	5.4
Georgia	3.3	4.0	4.9	4.8
South Atlantic	3.8	4.4	4.8	5.1
Kentucky	2.8	3.1	3.8	4.0
Tennessee	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.9
Alabama	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.7
Mississippi	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.4
Arkansas	2.4	2.8	3.9	3.6
Louisiana	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1
Oklahoma	2.8	3.8	4.4	3.9
Texas	3.4	3.5	5.2	4.8
South Central	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9
Montana	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.6
Idaho	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9
Wyoming	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.8
Colorado	4.3	5.3	5.9	5.0
Utah	3.6	4.7	4.8	4.5
Washington	4.2	3.8	4.7	4.6
Oregon	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.9
California	4.7	5.0	6.0	7.5
Western	4.1	4.4	5.2	5.8
United States	3.84	4.30	4.74	4.97

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

State and division		JULY EGG PRODUCTION					
		Number of layers on hand during July		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced	
		1956		1957		During July	
		1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957
		Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine		3,049	3,021	1,708	1,736	52	52
N.H.		2,240	2,214	1,739	1,680	39	37
Vt.		840	800	1,792	1,761	15	14
Mass.		3,384	3,330	1,810	1,782	61	59
R.I.		376	390	1,804	1,581	7	6
Conn.		3,130	3,318	1,699	1,655	53	55
N.Y.		9,336	8,486	1,752	1,770	164	150
N.J.		13,211	12,338	1,662	1,699	220	210
Pa.		16,444	15,744	1,711	1,730	281	272
N.Atl.		52,010	49,641	1,715	1,722	892	855
Ohio		11,041	10,243	1,711	1,711	189	175
Ind.		10,904	10,090	1,655	1,696	180	171
Ill.		13,635	13,870	1,702	1,711	232	237
Mich.		7,646	7,706	1,693	1,720	129	133
Wis.		10,591	10,298	1,761	1,829	187	188
E.N.Cent.		53,817	52,207	1,704	1,732	917	904
Minn.		17,297	17,082	1,786	1,773	309	303
Iowa		20,888	20,490	1,798	1,810	376	371
Mo.		9,610	9,718	1,637	1,643	157	160
N.Dak.		2,664	2,716	1,717	1,705	46	46
S.Dak.		5,850	6,526	1,674	1,748	98	114
Nebr.		8,042	8,800	1,748	1,761	141	155
Kans.		7,351	7,854	1,668	1,730	123	136
W.N.Cent.		71,702	73,186	1,743	1,756	1,250	1,285
Del.		643	536	1,646	1,500	11	8
Md.		2,193	1,968	1,643	1,624	36	32
Va.		3,886	4,187	1,559	1,593	61	67
W.Va.		1,942	1,824	1,693	1,649	33	30
N.C.		8,302	8,636	1,569	1,643	130	142
S.C.		2,660	2,814	1,507	1,578	40	44
Ga.		6,098	6,620	1,643	1,631	100	108
Fla.		2,670	2,827	1,730	1,717	46	49
S.Atl.		28,394	29,412	1,609	1,632	457	480
Ky.		5,600	5,706	1,507	1,538	84	88
Tenn.		5,100	5,260	1,476	1,454	75	76
Ala.		4,364	4,270	1,528	1,572	67	67
Miss.		3,796	3,696	1,435	1,389	54	51
Ark.		3,327	3,367	1,547	1,581	51	53
La.		2,234	2,316	1,392	1,327	31	31
Okla.		4,311	4,301	1,556	1,581	67	68
Texas		12,418	11,780	1,519	1,547	189	182
S.Cent.		41,150	40,696	1,502	1,514	618	616
Mont.		1,068	1,066	1,699	1,708	18	18
Idaho		1,218	1,238	1,773	1,885	22	23
Wyo.		314	320	1,748	1,792	5	6
Colo.		1,662	1,562	1,733	1,752	29	27
N.Mex.		550	546	1,606	1,683	9	9
Ariz.		396	408	1,714	1,752	7	7
Utah		1,578	1,603	1,755	1,736	28	28
Nev.		98	97	1,649	1,658	2	2
Wash.		3,802	3,972	1,841	1,916	70	76
Oreg.		2,636	2,640	1,810	1,872	48	49
Calif.		20,583	20,645	1,885	1,941	388	401
West.		33,905	34,097	1,846	1,895	626	646
U.S.		280,978	279,239	1,694	1,714	4,760	4,786

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